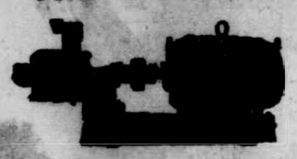
Regd. No. B 1065

CITY EDITION

PUMPS & PUMPSETS



THE INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING CO.
9, Forbes St., BOMBAY 1.

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Regd. No. B 1065

GLYCO-THYMOLINE

KEEP INFECTION AT BAY!
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GLYCO-Thymoline

To cure common cold and tonsilities douche the nose and gargle with Glyco-Thymoline which keeps infection at bay and soothes irritated tissues.

Obtainable at all chemists.

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VOL. XXVII NO. 45 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Unprecedented Crisis In Congress History

Wardha Sets Huge Task For Tripuri

"Rightist" Members' Resignations

Jawaharlal Explains Why He Opposed Bose's Re-election

WARDHAGANJ, Feb. 22.

Thirteen members of the Working Committee.—Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Mrs. Naidu, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Dr. Pattabhi Seetaramayya, Mr. Shankerrao Deo, Mr. Mehtab, Acharya Kripalani, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan. Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru—have resigned from the Committee.

TEXT OF TELEGRAM

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and eleven others have telegraphed to Mr. Bose informing him of their resignations.

FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF THE TELEGRAM:—

"WE REGRET YOUR ILLNESS HAS PREVENTED OUR MEETING. HENCE NO OPPORTUNITY FOR PERSONAL DISCUSSION ON THE PRESENT SITUATION. IN THE CIRCUMSTANCES, WE REGRETFULLY DECIDE TO RESIGN FROM THE WORKING COMMITTEE. LETTER OF RESIGNATION FOLLOWS AND WE ARE ALSO GIVING IT TO THE PRESS TO AVOID PUBLIC MISUNDERSTANDING AND UNFOUNDED RUMOURS."

JAWAHAR'S STATEMENT

Pandit Jawaharlal has sent his resignation separately and issued a long statement of over a thousand words explaining his reasons and indicating that he will not be prepared to co-operate with the new committee.

JOINT LETTER TO BOSE

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has acted individually, while the remaining twelve members have resigned jointly and written a joint letter to Mr. Bose. Pandit Nehru has sent a separate letter. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, who are not present at Wardha, have authorised their signatures to be affixed to the joint resignation letter.

TEXT OF RESIGNATION OF LETTER

The following is the text of the resignation letter by Sardar Vallabhbhai and eleven others:—

"Dear Subhas,—We were all deeply pained to hear of your illness. It was not to be thought that you should come to Wardha at the risk of your health. We hope that you will be soon restored to complete health.

"We have thought over the recent events carefully and have also read your various statements in connection with the Presidential election. Your unfortunate illness and the consequent cancellation of our meeting deter us from expressing our views on your statements. It should be sufficient at this stage, for us to say that we, the undersigned, feel it our duty to tender our resignations as members of the Working Committee and we hereby tender the same. We feel that you should be left entirely free to choose your Cabinet that represents your views. We feel that the time has come, when the country should have a clear cut policy not based on compromise between different incompatible groups of the Congress.

FOR HOMOGENEOUS CABINET

"It is but right, therefore, that you should select a homogeneous Cabinet, representing the views of the majority. You may trust us to give you all possible co-operation in matters, where we see eye to eye with you in the policies that you may put before the country. In order to ally public suspense, we are sending this letter to the Press.—Yours sincerely,

(Signed) Abul Kalam Azad, Sarojini Naidu, Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad, Bhulabhai Desai, Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Shankarrao Deo, Harikrishna Mehtab, Kripalani, Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Jamnalal Bajaj, Jairam Daulatram."

The last three persons having authorised to include their names.—A.P.

BOSE'S CONDITION

Latest Bulletin Indicates Sudden Rise In Temperature

CALCUTTA, Feb. 22.

"Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose suddenly developed fever over 103 degrees this afternoon with severe headache and prostration. There is no other change besides the above."

Thus states a bulletin issued at 9 p.m. to-night on the condition of the health of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President.—A. P.

Demand For Inquiry Into Limdi Atrocities

Resolutions condemning the recent atrocities in Limdi, demanding a public inquiry into the incidents and requesting Bombay Government to take adequate steps to end the rule of Goondaism at Limdi were passed at a mammoth meeting of Bombay citizens held at Danji Street on Wednesday night.

Mr. N. T. Master presided.

(Fuller Report to-morrow.)

Aping Britain

France Gives 'De Jure' Recognition To Franco

PARIS Feb. 22.

M. Leon Berard is at present at St. Jean De Luz waiting on General Jordana's return from Barcelona before proceeding again to Burgos to resume the negotiations with the rebel Foreign Minister.

M. Berard is reported to have declared in an interview that 'De Jure' recognition of the rebel Government by France is a matter for unilateral action by the French Government. It is unnecessary to negotiate for such recognition. There is no question of France making conditions.

The question of recognition however, raises numerous problems which must first be settled.

M. Berard will probably see General Jordana on Thursday when, it is hoped, the negotiations will be concluded. It is unlikely that he will be back in Paris before Saturday, and as this will leave him little time to report to M. Daladier and M. Bonnet, it is expected that the Cabinet meeting for that day will be postponed until the next week.

It appears almost certain that the Cabinet will decide in harmony with London on 'De Jure' recognition of General Franco.—Reuter.

Fate Of Eight Cabinets

WARDHAGANJ, Feb. 22.

WITH THE RESIGNATION OF A MAJORITY OF THE WORKING COMMITTEE MEMBERS A CRISIS UNPRECEDENTED IN THE HISTORY OF THE CONGRESS AWAITS THE TRIPURI SESSION.

SINCE THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE IS A SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE WORKING COMMITTEE, IT GOES OUT OF EXISTENCE WITH THE RESIGNATION OF SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL, MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD AND BABU RAJENDRA PRASAD FROM THE WORKING COMMITTEE UNTIL A NEW COMMITTEE IS CONSTITUTED.

POLITICAL CIRCLES FEEL APPREHENSIVE THAT THESE RESIGNATIONS WILL HAVE SERIOUS REPERCUSSIONS ON THE MINISTRIES IN THE CONGRESS PROVINCES AND BY THE TIME THE CONGRESS MEETS AT TRIPURI, THE SITUATION MAY DEVELOP INTO AN EXTREMELY INTRICATE ONE.

"WAIT AND SEE".

It appears that Gandhiji is of opinion that the leaders who resigned should wait and see what policy is enunciated by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose at Tripuri. If they find themselves in agreement with this new policy and programme well and good. Even if they do not find themselves in agreement they should allow Mr. Bose to experiment with his programme and nothing should be done which may be construed as obstruction in his way.

It is gathered that Gandhiji will be present at Tripuri as requested by Mr. Bose.—United Press.

Azana To Resign?

To Force Negrin To End Hopeless Resistance

PARIS, FEB. 22.

PRESIDENT AZANA IS LIKELY TO RESIGN HIS PRESIDENCY WITHIN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS, ACCORDING TO A REPORT HERE.

"LE MATIN" SAYS THAT PRESIDENT AZANA WILL RESIGN IN ORDER TO FORCE DR. NEGRIN TO PUT AN END TO A "HOPELESS RESISTANCE."

TURKEY RECOGNISES FRANCO.

Official intimation of Turkey's full recognition of Gen. Franco has been received at Burgos.

Sir Eric Hipps, British Ambassador in Paris called on M. Bonnet to-day, when it is understood the results of M. Berard's mission to Gen. Franco was discussed.

ASSAM GOVERNOR TO ACT FOR BRABOURNE

CALCUTTA, Feb. 22.

It is unofficially reported that H. E. Sir Robert Reid, Governor of Assam, who is now on tour in Upper Assam, is cancelling his tour programme and proceeding to Calcutta by special train. Governor's saloon was sent to Parbatipur, where the Assam Mail halts, to bring Sir Robert Reid to Calcutta tomorrow noon.

It is thought here that Sir Robert Reid has been summoned to take over the acting Governorship of Bengal during the illness of H. E. Lord Brabourne.—A. P.

No Surrender To Threat

Congress Will Deliver Goods On Aug. 1

Kher, Gilder And Latthe Out To Stand By Pledge To Electorate

Wednesday's Budget debate proved to be the field-day for the Treasury Benches.

Premier Kher, Dr. Gilder and Mr. Latthe formed the "Triumvirate" and effectively replied to the Opposition battery of fire.

Dr. Gilder exposed in a telling manner the I. L. P. pretensions by quoting the previous speeches of the Party Members, and contrasting the same with their present stand.

To the whirlwind propaganda let loose by Anti-prohibitionists, Dr. Gilder cited the authoritative opinion of a reputed economist on the success of prohibition in Madras. To doubting Thomases and optimistic evaders he explained the fool-proof precautions taken by Government and concluded in emphatic tone, "The Congress has given its promise to the country and when the Congress gives its promise, it will move heaven and earth to keep it up. The Congress can and will deliver the goods and that too on the appointed day".

"I have heard your criticisms for the last three days and your criticisms have sounded unreal to me. Your heart is not there, and I know that there are party ties. But you have done your duty and you expect us to do ours. I have done mine," thundered the Premier in the course of his speech, in reply to the Opposition criticisms to the Budget proposals.

The Premier was in right earnest and by his speech dispelled the impression that some members of the Opposition sought to create by describing Government feelings in the matter of prohibition as those described by Dr. Johnson on his second wife, as "Triumph of Hope Over Experience."

The speech of the Premier was regarded in lobby circles as a virtual frontal attack on the broadsides directed by Dr. Ambedkar and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta. In the initial stages, the tone of the Premier was pleasingly sarcastic and gradually the hovering smile disappeared, and the face assumed more seriousness; the climax was reached when he stamped, and thundered, "We are not going to be frightened with the threats."

His lash was unusually serious and ravishing in its effect. The leader of the Independent Labour Party, as usual, was conspicuous by his absence.

There was hushed silence in the Congress benches, and a feeling of sillenness ran through the Opposition benches.

To the concluding remarks of the Premier, there were cheers from the Congress ranks, but the Premier was all serious, and when he took his seat, he did so with crossed arms.

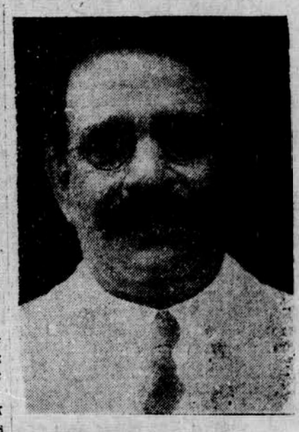
PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

When the House reassembled, Mr. D. J. Ferreira (Bombay Suburbs) opposed the policy of the Government to adopt prohibition within a period of three years and also the Urban Immovable Property Tax.

MUSLIM LEAGUE SUPPORT

Mrs. Faiz B. Tyabji stated on behalf of the Muslim League Party in the Bombay Assembly that they stood for acceleration of prohibition as far as it went. When she was asked by Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan as to whether her Party stood for progressive prohibition, she replied that the Muslim League Party stood for complete prohibition and that as soon as possible. Their only difference was that taxation proposals were not well thought out and that they were not equitable. There

(Continued on page 8, col. 1)



Dr. M. D. D. Gilder.

Jawahar's Charge-Sheet Against President Bose

VAGUE TALK OF RIGHT AND LEFT

The following statement has been issued to the Press by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru:—

"I have refrained from issuing statements or saying much about the situation created by the Congress Presidential contest as I wished to avoid doing anything, which might further complicate an already complex situation. Ordinarily, in a static period such a contest or its natural consequences would not have mattered much as all democratic organisations have to pass through them from time to time. But the ever deepening international crisis and the rapid trend of public affairs in India towards a deadlock force us to think in other terms. My own mind has been dominated by this thought and I have, therefore, tried in so far as lay in my power to prevent anything happening, which might come in the way of our offering a united and determined front. It was because of this that I was opposed to Subhas Babu's re-election, as I knew the consequences that would follow from it.

NO RIGHT OR LEFT

It is difficult and perhaps not desirable to enter into the various reasons, which led me to this conclusion, but I should like to make it clear that they had nothing to do with Right or Left. In the course of the election campaign, Subhas Babu made certain statement about his colleagues in the Working Committee, which astonished and pained me. So far as I knew, there was no basis for them. If there was any truth in them, then those, who were guilty of the activities mentioned or even those, who passively supported them were unworthy of guiding the destinies of the Congress. If the statements and allegations were not true, then the least that could be done was to withdraw them unconditionally. There was no middle course. It was highly improper for our Congress affairs at the very top to be conducted in an atmosphere of mutual suspicion and lack of faith. I suggested to the Congress President that this was the first and most essential point to be considered but no attempt has so far been made to deal with it. I further suggested to Subhas Babu that in view of the vague and unjustified use of the words "Left" and "Right", it was desirable for him to define exactly in writing, to help consideration and discussion what policy he advocated, both in National and International affairs. I had found myself in disagreement with his views in some important matters and I feel that a clarification was necessary. Unfortunately no such clarification has taken place and his sudden and regrettable illness has prevented us from discussing matters with him.

MISAPPREHENSION.

"As there seems to be a great deal of misapprehension in the public mind and the Tripuri session is at hand, I feel compelled to issue this statement, especially as the Working Committee has not met and is not going to meet. This Committee has, for the time being, ceased to be and the President, as he probably wishes, has a free hand to frame and put forward his proposals before the Congress in accordance with his desire. No meeting was held here even to transact routine business. In view of these developments, I fear I cannot be of help to him even in my individual capacity. We cannot consider resolutions in the air. We have to see the background and the surrounding circumstances and I find all these factors to be most uninviting. There is a tendency also for local Congress disputes to be dealt with not in the usual routine way, but directly from the top with the result that particular groups and parties are favoured and confusion increased and Congress work suffers.

"For many years, I have been associated with heaquarters office as Working Secretary or as President and have come into intimate touch with its work. It pains me to see that in the very heart of our organisation, new methods are being introduced, which can only lead to local conflicts spreading to higher planes. In spite of my long association with the Congress, I have never been closely associated with any particular group in it, though I have had the privilege of co-operating with all kinds of people. I have been an individual in this great organisation and that is always a difficult task. Often I have felt that I was a square peg in a round hole.

PLEA FOR UNITED FRONT.

"During the years of my office, I have frequently been on the verge of resigning, because I felt that I could serve the Congress better, if I did not have the responsibility of office, but I refrained from doing so as I was firmly convinced that in the dynamic and critical times we live in, we must present a united front and subordinate our individual opinions, where these tended to impair that front. I have been and am a convinced Socialist and believer in democracy and have, at the same time, accepted wholeheartedly the peaceful technique of non-violent action, which Gandhiji has practised so successfully

(Continued on page 9, col. 5)

STOP PRESS

SHIP TORPEDOED

CHATHAM (Massachusetts), Feb. 22.

A vessel described as 'P E C C' sent a radio message that she had been torpedoed by an unknown submarine two hundred miles south of Azores. The letters 'P E C C' may be the vessels wireless call sign although it is understood no such sign can be traced in London.—Reuter.

NETHERLAND'S FORTIFICATIONS

THE HAGUE, Feb. 22.

A statement that the Netherlands Government will shortly start the construction of a great number of light fortifications along all the frontiers made by M. Vandyk, Defence Minister, speaking in the First Chamber.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted depot managers for depots to be opened in all important towns on a salary of Rs. 100/- P.M. Persons highly connected need only apply Thrakay Hosiery Ltd., 54 The Mall, Lahore. (11427)

62. TO BE LET

Grant Road near Panalal terraces "Dias Lodge". 3 & 6 room blocks. Hindus preferred. Apply top floor. (11418)

72 TO LET IN SUBURBS.

Juhu small big plots also newly built double storied bungalow six spacious rooms all ultra modern conveniences, Hindustan Housing Company, 395, Kalbadevi, Phone 20490. (11420)

78. OFFICE PREMISES TO LET

Offices To Let in "Round Building" at corner of Kalbadevi Road, Princess Street and Picket Road Rents from Rs. 45 per month. Modern building with Lift. Apply Bank of India, Ltd. Head Office, Hornby Road, or to the Agent Kalbadevi Branch. (10578)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Right Contraceptive Jelly, our make according latest researches. Re. 1/4 per tube. Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (11366)

270 PALMISTS

Consultation Fee Rupee One only Prof. N. A. Mawn. World famous Palmist in Coronation Building, Second Floor, Gunbow Street Fort, Bombay. (11426)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted by a progressive Life Insurance Co., agents and organisers with prospects of confirmation as Branch Managers. Apply with credentials No 11377 "Bombay Chronicle."

318. ESTATES & PROPERTIES

Andheri near station for rent and sale newly built ultra modern double storied houses costing only Rs. 11|12,000/- with 500 Sq. Yards Garden Land also small and big plots for sale on attractive terms Hindustan Housing Company 395 Kalbadevi. Phone 20490. (11421)

469. BULBS—SEEDS—GRAFTS

Pappaya Seeds, best quality, Packet Annas Four, from K. U. Bai, Siribid, Udipi, S. K. (11423)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

OFFICES of TATA SONS, LIMITED and of the following Joint Stock Companies will remain CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 3rd March, 1939, on account of the Centenary of the birth of Mr. J. N. Tata, Founder of the House of Tata:—

1. Tata Iron & Steel Company, Limited.
2. Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd.
3. Svadeshi Mills Co., Ltd.
4. Ahmedabad Advance Mills, Ltd.
5. Central India Spg., Wvg., & Mfg. Co., Ltd.
6. Tata Mills, Ltd.
7. Tata Chemicals, Ltd.
8. Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd.
9. Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd.
10. Tata Power Co., Ltd.
11. United Power, Ltd.
12. The Investment Corporation of India Ltd.

TATA SONS, LIMITED,
R. D. LAM,
Secretary.

Bombay House, 24, Bruce St., Fort,
Bombay, 22nd February, 1939.
(10641)

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Telephone Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Telephone Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY the 28th day of March, 1939, at 5 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon for the purpose of transacting the following business, namely:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended the 31st December 1938.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation.
4. To re-elect Mr. A. K. G. Hogg as a Director, he having been appointed as a Director under Article 123.
5. To appoint auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS and Register of Members of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th February, 1939, to the 9th March, 1939, both days inclusive and from the 27th March, 1939, to the 28th March 1939 both days inclusive.

Dated this 22nd day of February, 1939.

By order of the Board of Directors,
P. V. R. IYER
Joint Secretary.

The Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts will be posted to shareholders in the near future.

10646

STORES PURCHASE COMMITTEE
Nawanagar State

OFFERS in Sealed envelopes are invited upto the 15th March, 1939, in the Office of the Undersigned, who does not bind himself to accept any particular or lowest offer for two new Steel Barges, each of 125-150 tons Capacity, with usual enquipments, Government Inspector's Certificate, and Complete Specifications to be delivered afloat at Bedi Port, within three months from the date of acceptance of offer.

Rs. 1,000 as earnest money should accompany each offer, which will be refunded in case of non-acceptance of offer.

HIMATSINHJI,
Colonel,
President,
Stores Purchase Committee,
Nawanagar State.

Jamnagar, February, 1939.

10621

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Friday, the 3rd March 1939, at 3 P.M. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. (a) Letter from the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust—Intimating that the term of office of the Corporation's representatives on the Port Trust Board expires on 31st March 1939; and (b) Election of two representatives of the Corporation on the Board.
2. (a) Letter from the President, Acworth Leper Home—Requesting the Corporation to elect five members on the Managing Board of the Home for the year 1939-40; and (b) election of five members on the Board.
3. Interpellations.
4. Letter from the Principal and Secretary, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute—Thanking the Corporation for sanctioning a special grant to the Institute
5. Letter from the Superioress, St. Joseph's Home and Nursery—Regarding the admission of a representative of the Corporation on their Board of Management.
6. Letter from Mr. Madhavprasad N. Pandit of Shree Bombay Ayurvedic Society—Forwarding a report and balance sheet of the Society.
7. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, G Ward Local Committee—Regarding the appointment of non-Councillor members on the Schools Committee.
8. Letter from Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., Solicitors—Regarding the claim for certain arrears of rent in respect of a property at Hormusji Street, Middle Colaba.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

9. Regarding reorganisation of the present District Nursing in the City.
10. Regarding renewal of certain road surfaces in the City.
11. Regarding the result of the scrutiny of certain cases of old tenancy deposits in respect of Improvement Scheme Buildings.
12. Regarding preparation of the plans showing the boundaries of the 19 wards of the City.
13. Regarding reappropriation of funds for constructing an enclosure for Giraffes in the Victoria Gardens.
14. Regarding the confirmation of the Municipal Chief Auditor in his present post.
15. Statements of Budget transfers sanctioned finally by the Committee.

Resolutions of the Special Committees—

16. Regarding the renaming of 'Dammer Lane' at Gamdevi as "Harishchandra Goregaoker Road."
17. Regarding the renaming of "Rose Cottage Lane" at Mazagaon as "Champsi Bhimaji Road."
18. Regarding establishment of a Municipal Hospital at Dharavi.
19. Regarding the establishment of a private market at Tank Bunder, Ghorupdeo Road.
20. Regarding the levy of Town Duty on certain additional articles.
21. Regarding the fixing of licence fee for carrying on the trade of the manufacture of dry ice in the City.

Letters from the Commissioner.

22. Forwarding copies of the Municipal Servants' List.
23. Forwarding the monthly Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.
24. Regarding nomination to lease in respect of plot No. 27, Sydenham Road Estate.
25. Regarding the sale of right of skinning dead animals at Deonar.
26. Forwarding a list showing the breeding places of malaria carrier mosquitoes detected in January 1939.
27. Forwarding the Executive Health Officer's report for the fourth quarter of 1938.
28. Letter from Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, K.C.I.E., Dewan, Baroda—Thanking the Corporation for their Resolution of condolence on the death of His Highness the late Maharaja Saheb Sayajirao Gaekwar of Baroda.
29. Government communication—Regarding the revision of pay of the Municipal Commissioner.

Reports of the Committees of the Corporation—

30-31. Regarding the question of giving financial help to certain Institutions in the City during the year 1939-40.
32. Confirmation of the Special Committees' Proceedings.
33. Schools Committee's letters—Forwarding copies of the Committee's Proceedings.

Notices of Motions—

34. From Mr. K. H. Goregaoker—For requesting the Commissioner to take steps to improve the condition of Mangalwadi Lane.
35. From Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta—For restricting rent by an enactment of legislation and providing cheap housing accommodation by the joint enterprise of the Municipality and Government, etc.
36-37. From Dr. E. Moses—For requesting (26) the Commissioner to expedite the submission of his proposals for the layout of building sites on a portion of the reclaimed Storm Water Reservoir; and (37) the Standing Committee to furnish the Corporation with Counsel's opinion in the matter of the assessment of the properties belonging to the Royal Western India Turf Club.
38-39. From Dr. Mrs. Malinibai B. Sukthankar—For requesting the Commissioner to (38) expedite his report regarding measures to be taken for improving the health and sanitation of the City, etc., and (39) report as to the measures to be adopted for reducing infant mortality in the City, etc.

By Order of His
Worship the Mayor,
S. N. DAMLE,
Ag. Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 22nd February 1939.
(10649)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

City Engineer's Department
(Works Branch)

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the work of constructing the proposed 60 ft. road between Lady Hardinge Road and Dharavi Road with cement concrete slabs and with sewer and storm water drain, will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on TUESDAY, the 7th March, 1939.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rupees Five each to any one deputed to receive them by the City Engineer, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.

City Engineer's Department
(Works Branch)
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 21-2-1939.
(10647)

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for vacancies in the Royal Indian Navy for Engine Room Artificers and Ordnance Artificers.

ESSENTIAL QUALIFICATIONS: Age:—20—24.

MINIMUM EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENTS: Pre-matriculation. Must be able to read and write English and speak Urdu.

PRACTICAL OR TECHNICAL:—EITHER (a) Must have served an apprenticeship of at least 4-1|2 years' duration in an Engineering Firm of repute and attended instructional classes in Mechanical Engineering subjects.

OR (b) Must be in possession of a Degree or Deploma in Mechanical Engineering of a University or recognised Technical College.

PAY: Rs. 50—130 per mensem with free food, clothing and accommodation.

Selected candidates will undergo a course of training of three years' duration during which their pay will be Rs. 50- per mensem.

Apply in writing, stating age, educational and technical qualifications and practical experience, with copies of certificates and references to:—

The Officer-in-Charge,
Mechanical Training Establishment,
Naval Depot, Bombay.

Closing date: 6th March, 1939.

C. J. NICOLL,
Captain,
For Flag Officer Commanding,
Royal Indian Navy.

Navy Office,
H.M.I. Dockyard,
Bombay, 18th February, 1939.
(10610)

Public Notices

NOTICE

Karfule Stations announce cancellation of its Karfule Scheme as given in recent publications and beg to bring to the attention of the motoring public that its selling price of CALTEX PETROL in Bombay City is still Rs. 1/2/0 per Gallon.

10650

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that the Private Road running through the property at Parbhadevi, known as "Nagu Sayaji Wadi", which Wadi is now in our possession, will be CLOSED to the Public on the 27th instant, as usual.

Bombay, 22nd February, 1939.
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.,
H. C. CAPTAIN.
Manager.

(10645)

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, will be held at the CENTRAL BANK BUILDINGS, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1939, at 3 P. M. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the period ending 31st December, 1938.
2. To declare a Dividend and a Bonus.
3. To elect Mr. N. M. Chinoy, Mr. B. D. Lam and Mr. D. M. Khatau, who vacate their seats under Article 86 of the Articles of Association and who are eligible for re-election.
4. To elect three Directors in place of those who retire by rotation under Article 94 of the Articles of Association read with Regulation 78 of Table "A" of the Indian Companies Act and who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
6. To do such other work as may be placed before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board.
H. C. CAPTAIN.
Manager.

Bombay, 15th February, 1939.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 23rd February, 1939 to SATURDAY, 11th March, 1939, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
H. C. CAPTAIN.
Manager.

N. B.—Dividend Warrants for the half-year ending 31st December 1938 will be posted to the SHAREHOLDERS at their registered addresses on and after the 13th day of March, 1939. Intimation of any change of address should be given to the Bank immediately.

(10635)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 1834 of 1938.

MESSRS. KHIMJI POONJA AND CO., a firm, carrying on business at Dalal Street, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

versus.

KANTILAL UMEDCHAND of Ahmedabad Hindu Inhabitant residing at Ahmedabad ..... Defendant.

To
KANTILAL UMEDCHAND,
The defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiffs have filed the above suit against you to recover Rs. 6,675-12-0, interest and costs and to enforce the Mortgage dated 9th March, 1937.

That you are summoned to appear in this Court on 15th March, 1939, at 11 o'clock (S.T.) In default of your appearance the suit will be determined ex parte.

Dated this 12th day of November, 1938.

TAHIR ALI,
For Prothonotary and Senior Master.

MESSRS. KANGA AND CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 BALES AFRICAN COTTON B. R.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will Today THURSDAY, the 23rd February, 1939, at 2-30 P. M. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Messrs. Narandas Rajaram's Godown, at Jackeria Bunder Road, Sewree:

On account of the concerned:—
9 Bales B. R. African Cotton.
Country damaged.
Terms—25 per cent. deposit.

BENNETT & CO.

TO-MORROW 10 P. M.

SIMULTANEOUSLY AT
EXCELSIOR
THEATRE :——: FORT
and
KRISHNA
TALKIES :: DUBASH THEATRE

Bombay Premiere of the Premiere Motion Picture of the Year!

The ENEMY
("DUSHMAN")

NEW THEATRES' Salve to a Suffering Nation!

Directed by: NITIN BOSE

STARRING:
★ SAIGAL,
★ LEELA DESAI,
★ NAJAM
JAGDISH PRITHVIRAJ NEMO, DEVBALA

GREAT EVENT

The 10 p.m. show on Sat., Feb. 25, will be honoured by the distinguished Presence of THE GOVERNOR and LADY LUMLEY, and an Elite Gathering

AT THE
EXCELSIOR

Plans Open. Make sure of your Seats!

NEW EMPIRE

LAST DAY!
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M

WARNER BROS. present
THE FIRST ACTION-EPIC OF THE 'MOUNTIES'

HEART OF THE NORTH

IN
Technicolor!

Starring:
DICK FORAN — GLORIA DICKSON — GALE PAGE — JANET CHAPMAN

Produced on the same Spectacular scale of the immortal:
ROBIN HOOD

It Was Just What People Call AN INTUITION!

The Smart portrayal of India's most glamorous Queen of the SCREEN:

Sulochana

Coupled with the talents of Screen's most handsome Leading Man:

D. BILLIMORIA

and

JAL MERCHANT
JAMSHEDJI
KEKI BAWA
JAMNA, LAXMI

has made
RUBY PICTURES' Maiden Venture

PREM-KI-JYOT
The Picture for YOU

TO-DAY AT 4-45, 7-30 & 10 P. M.
MINERVA

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.
TO-MORROW AT 4 & 6-30 P.M.

"UNDER TWO FLAGS"

the Spectacular hit, Starring:
RONALD COLMAN
VICTOR McLAGLEN
CLAUDETTE COLBERT
A Twentieth-Century Fox Film

PATHE

Daily: 4-15, 7-15 & 10 p.m.

THE MOST RAVISHING COMEDY OF RAVING DAMSELS!

"LADIES ONLY"

SAGAR'S Achievement in Originality!

"LADIES ONLY"

BOOK EARLY AND AVOID THE SHOW-TIME RUSH! 'Phone 4!561

All 'Phone bookings must be taken up half-an-hour before Show Time.

DISILLUSIONED YOUNG WIFE OF AN OLD HUSBAND LEAVE HOME!
Step Son Accused Of Abduction!
HUNS PICTURES'

DEVATA

FRESH MARATHI PICTURE
WEST-END

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P. M.

OSAKA SYOSEN K. KAISYA
O. S. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE.

Steamer	Arrival	Dep
Ryuun Maru	31st Jan	17th Feb
Tokyo	13th Feb	26th
Nissan	9th Mar	21st Mar.
* Melbourne	3rd Apr	12th Apr.
Manseo	27th Mar	1 th
A Steamer	23rd apr	8th May.
Argun	9th May	23rd
France	23rd	8th June

* Terminates at Bombay.
OSAKA SYOSEN K KAISYA
(Incorporated in Japan),
Taj Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone: 22084. Telegrams: 'SYOSEN'

SEAMEN'S STRIKE TELLS

The struggle of the Seamen's Union against the shipping companies, which has continued for the last two months, is gaining strength day by day.

As a result of successful picketing and unity among the crew, the shipping companies find it impossible to recruit men. All the efforts of the Companies to get men have been completely frustrated in spite of the fact that the agents and officers of the companies are said to be running from seamen's club to club with lorries guarded by pathans to persuade men to take up jobs.

All their attempts having failed, the Mackinnon Mackenzie Co., the Agents for P. and O. and B. I., have it is reported deputed two of their European officers to Goa to get men from there.

AS SOON AS THIS NEWS CAME TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE UNION, IT ALSO DEPUTED NEARLY ONE HUNDRED SEAMEN TO GOA TO CARRY ON PROPAGANDA THERE REQUESTING THEIR COMRADES NOT TO ACCEPT EMPLOYMENT TILL AN AMICABLE SETTLEMENT IS ARRIVED AT.

Great enthusiasm prevails among seamen. It seems likely that the companies will have to come to terms with the Union shortly, as all their frantic efforts to get men have failed.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)
8-0 a.m. Mukerjee. Deskar. 8-10 Anil Kumar. 8-20 Qand-i-Mukarrar. By Maulvi Abdul Haq. 8-35 Gajrabai. 9-10 Dhani Ram. 9-25 Gajrabai. 9-45 S. D. Batish.
12-0 noon. Records.
1-0 p.m. Request from a Moghalpura listener. 6-10 Kumari Sneha Chowdhury. 6-30 For Jack and Jill. 7-0 For villagers only. 7-45 What is Hindustani? 4. By Dr. Zakir Hussain. 8-0 Gajrabai. 8-15 Khumriat, by Al-i-Ahmad Suroor. 9-0 S. D. Batish. 9-50 Matters of moment. (Relayed from BBC). 10-5 Anil Kumar. 10-20 Gajrabai. 10-30 Mukkerjee and his Orchestra: Durbari. 10-40 S. S. S. Thakur.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)
8-0 to 10-0 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-45 p.m. As in Delhi I.
60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)
6-0 As in Delhi I. 6-10 S. D. Batish. 6-25 Gajrabai. 6-40 On wings of song: Bengal. 7-0 Delhi radio orchestra. Ghara. 7-10 Dhani Ram. 7-25 Gajrabai. 7-45 to 9-45 As in Delhi I. 9-50 Nite club boys.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s)
8-0 to 10-0 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-45 p.m. As in Delhi I.
31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)
6-0 to 7-0 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 7-0 to 7-45 As in Delhi 2. 7-45 to 11-0 As in Delhi 1.

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s.).
12-0 noon Suresh Babu.
12-30 p.m. Radio Ploglam. 12-45 Devotional Mood. 12-55 Market rates. 1-5 Music. 3-30 Saubhadra. 4-7 Light Mixture. 6-0 Tarabai of Gadag. 6-15 Readings from Marathi Books. 6-20 Madhurika Majumdar. 6-30 For Bhumijan. 7-30 Commercial News. 7-46 What is Hindustani? 4. Hindustani by Dr. Zakir Husain. 8-0 Tarabai of Gadag. 8-30 Baisathi Buwa. 8-50 Gopalsing. 9-0 News in Hindustani. 9-15 Ap Ka Khat Mila. 9-30 News in English. 9-50 Matters of Moment. By Hon. Margaret Bondfield. (Relayed from B. B. C.). 10-5 Suresh Babu.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s.).
8-0 to 9-0 a.m. 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay 1.
61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s.).
6-0 to 6-30 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 6-30 Children's Hour. By Aunt Hilda. 7-30 to 9-50 As in Bombay 1. 9-50 Maneck Bamboat. Soprano. 10-0 Pablo Casals: Violoncello. 10-15 Bombay Chamber Music Society.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)
370.4 metres (810 kc/s.).
12-30 p.m. Records. 1-15 Market Rates in English. 1-17 Records (Contd.). 1-30 For Women Only. 2-0 Market Rates in Bengali. 2-5 Listeners' Request. 5-0 For Countryside. 6-0 Ashalata Roy. 6-15 Robin Bose. 6-30 Samaresh Chowdhuri. 6-50 Jantri Sangh. 7-5 Leelabai. 7-30 Kamal Das Gupta. 7-45 What is Hindustani. By Dr. Zakir Husein. 8-0 Kamal Das Gupta. 8-15 Jiten Das Gupta: Sitar. 9-10 H. Edwin Gardner: Tenor. 9-25 Orchestral Interlude. 9-30 Design for Living. By Patricia Jarvis. 9-45 Melodies to Please Ear.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s.)
12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1.
61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s.).
5-0 to 9-10 p.m. As in Calcutta 1. 9-10 Assamese Records. 9-45 to 10-30 As in Calcutta 1.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s.).
4-0 p.m. Things of Interest. By 'Radio Mama' (Telugu). 4-5 Mohammad Prophet. By A. Seshagiri Rao. 4-20 Light Songs in Telugu. By Shrimati Saradabai. 5-0 T. P. Gopalachari: Vocal and Konakkol. 5-30 S. Rajayya Garu: Veena. 6-0 S. Panchapakesan: Vocal. 6-30 S. Rajayya Garu: Veena. 6-45 K. Rajayee: Vocal. 7-15 From Beginnings. 2. Industries. (Telugu) by B. S. Murti. 7-30 Rajamanickam Pillai of Kumbakonam: Violin. 9-20 Place in Sun. for Negro, by E. J. Bingle. 9-35 Handel Commemoration Programme. 10-0 Scenes from Dickens.

Madras—II. Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s.).
5-0 to 6-0 p.m. As in Madras 1. 6-0 Bhajan. 6-10 Co-operative Purchase and Sale. (Tamil) by Rao Bahadur N. Martandam Pillai. 6-20 Rural Melodies by S. Vijaya Rao. 6-30 to 9-35 As in Madras 1. 9-35 T. S. Kittappa: Vocal. 10-0 As in Madras 1.

Peshawar Programme

200 metres (1,500 kc/s)
6-30 P. M. With villagers. 7-30 Recitation. 7-45 What is Hindustani?: Talk by Dr. Zakir Husain. 8 Ideas on Ideals. 8-15 Husain ke Dost: (Hindustani) by Shatir Ghaznavi. 8-30 Turab Ali Khan. 8-45 Muaddat-i-Ehl-i-Bait, by Saiyad Inayat Ali Shah Zia. 9 Mohammad Yakub Kiyani.

Lahore Programme

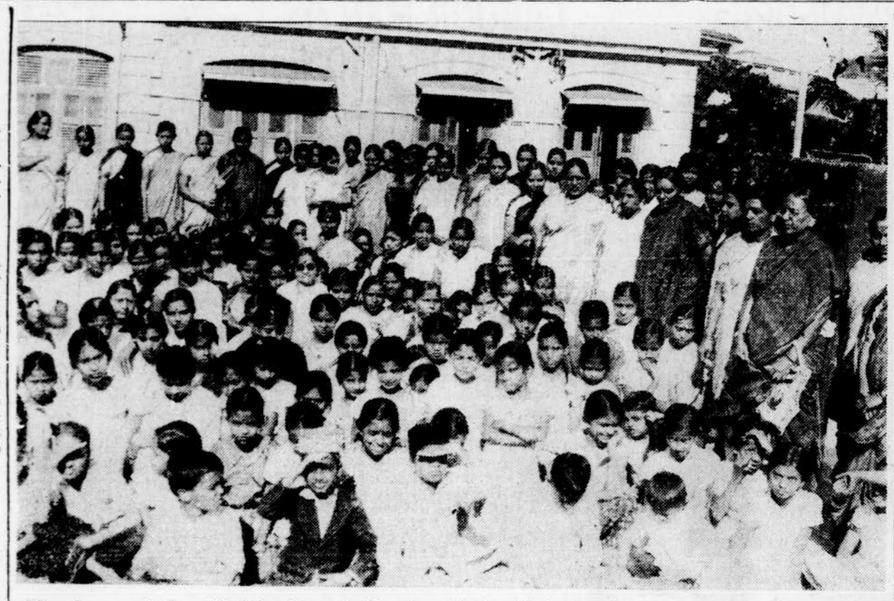
276 metres (1,086 kc/s).
6 P. M. With children. 6-30 For Countryside. 7-15 Vidya Seth (Amateur). 7-30 Surindar & Jaipal (Amateurs). 7-45 What is Hindustani: by Dr. Zakir Husain. 8 Vidya Seth (Amateur). 8-20 Naats. 8-40 Surindar & Jaipal. 8-55 Vidya Seth (Amateur). 9-45 Interlude. 9-50 The Mississipi, by Grace Mason, accompanied by effects. 10-5 Jagannath Shajar (Amateur). 10-20 Vidya Seth (Amateur). 10-30 Qawwali. 10-45 Jagannath Shajar.

Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/c)
5-30 P. M. Suraj Bux Srivastava. 5-55 Ramratibai of Benares. 6-15 Kali Das Rahut. 6-35 Rozwel Loyall. 6-40 Suraj Bux Srivastava. 7-5 Ramratibai of Benares. 7-25 Rahmat Ali. 7-30 Records by request, by D. M. Tewary (Jamshedpur). 7-45 What is Hindustani: by Dr. Zakir Husain. 8 Records. 8-15 Your Diagnosis Please. 8-30 Hadi Hasan: Marsia. 8-45 Hasan Jaffar & Party. 9-5 Nohakhwani. 9-50 Indian Food, by Lt.-Col. R. S. Weir. 10-5 Suraj Bux Srivastava. 10-20 Kali Das Rahut. 10-40 Ramratibai of Benares.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 P. M. Message to Scouts of Empire. 7-45 Intermission 8-30 Piping by Archibald MacNab. 8-45 Lucky Dip. 9-30 The News. 9-50 Matters of Moment, by Rt. Hon. Margaret Bondfield. 10-5 Music for Dancing.



Members of the Mahila Samaj Bombay held their 14th Annual Social Gathering at Luxmi Baug. Mrs. Lilavati Velinker presided.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi addressing a public meeting held under the auspices of the Limbdi Prajamandal on Sunday evening at Limbdi.

BOMBAY GOVT.'S PREPARATIONS FOR PROHIBITION DRIVE

The Bombay Government will have worked out by the end of this week complete details regarding steps to be taken for bringing about complete Prohibition in the City of Bombay.

It is not possible to know just at this stage as to how the Excise Department will go about this herculean task. From the measure of success achieved in Ahmedabad, those in touch with the working of Prohibition are confident that the experiment will meet with equal success in the Provincial head-quarters though the difficulties to be surmounted may be more here than in the case of Ahmedabad. It is most likely that the procedure adopted in the "dry area" scheme of Ahmedabad will be applied to Bombay.

The Department will also explore other means for rendering the scheme effective.

LOCAL "DRY" COMMITTEES

Formation of local Prohibition Committees has gone a long way in helping the Prohibition Department in the Ahmedabad 'dry area'. There are about 750 such committees in Ahmedabad. Bombay may need at least double the number. Besides these, Ahmedabad has over 250 voluntary workers actively helping the Department.

Congress organisations constitute the most important non-official agency in the matter of carrying on the necessary propaganda both in the city and suburban area of Ahmedabad.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM OCTOBER, 1938)
Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 50	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chhecki)	9 00	20 45
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass.)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from 1st October, 1938.
Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 15 (Mon (Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only (for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

LONDON—BOMBAY (Juhu).
Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.
Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.
Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m

BOMBAY (Juhu)—LONDON
Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.
Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m Departure from Juhu 10-15 a.m

BOMBAY (Juhu)—COLOMBO
Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.
Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 1-30 p.m

COLOMBO—BOMBAY (Juhu)
Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 9-45 a.m. Delivery, Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 1 p.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—SINGAPORE and AUSTRALIA.
Latest hour of posting:—Monday Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m

AUSTRALIA—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)
Delivery:—Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—HONGKONG CHINA AND JAPAN
Latest hour of posting:—Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

HONGKONG—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)
Delivery:—Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

BOMBAY—KATHIAWAR.
Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Porebunder.
Departures from Juhu: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-15 a.m.
Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 6 p.m.

BOMBAY—POONA—KOLHAPUR
Departure from Juhu: Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 7-15 a.m.
Arrivals at Juhu: Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 11-45 a.m.

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GODREJ CHAVI BRAND
TOILET SOAPS
100% PURE — NO FAT
(Nos. 1 & 2)

Keep Your Skin Young!

THAT they are definitely among the world's finest soaps is proved not only by their popularity but by chemical analysis carried out by leading doctors and scientists.

The regular use of "Godrej" Toilet Soaps does more than keeping the skin clean, smooth and supple!

Being highly antiseptic, it keeps infection at bay and heals diseased skin quickly. In this connection it may be pointed out that for skin troubles, **Godrej Nos. 1 & 2 Soaps are more effective than Carbolic and other medicated soaps.**

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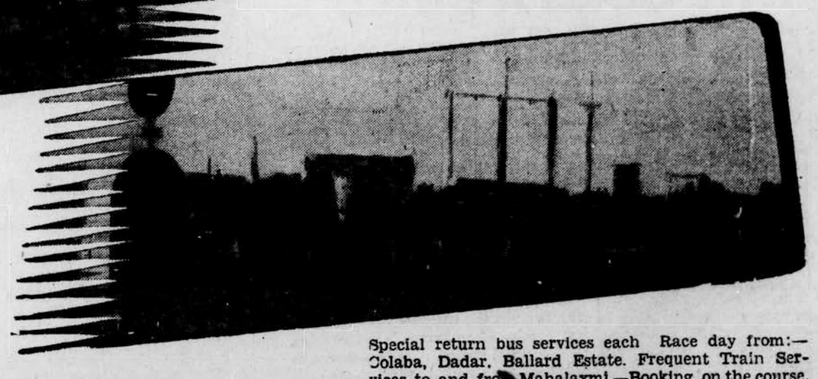
thrill after thrill from START to FINISH

SPRING MEETING
1st Day, Saturday,
25th February



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1st ENCLOSURE
Gentlemen ... ... Rs. 3.
Ladies ... ... Rs. 2.
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(All prices inclusive of Tax)

The cheapest and most comfortable Racing in the World!

Special return bus services each Race day from:—Colaba, Dadar, Ballard Estate. Frequent Train Services to and from Mahalaxmi.—Booking on the course.

BOMBAY RACES

World Of Sport: Home And Abroad

Bengal's Amazing Success In Ranji Trophy

(BY LOOKER ON)

The glorious uncertainty of cricket was pronounced once more in the final match of the Inter-Provincial Tournament at Calcutta. It was almost a foregone conclusion that Southern Punjab after gaining a thumping victory against Sind, the Conquerors of the redoubtable Nawanagar team, would make short work of Bengal. As the battle proceeded this view was being confirmed. But the unexpected happened ultimately. The formidable visitors were vanquished by the substantial margin of 178 runs. It was a great day for Bengal. They had achieved almost the impossible. Two years ago they were very near their objective, having reached the final round of the Tournament. But their hopes were then frustrated by the Jam Saheb, who did not allow S. Bannerjee, their main bowler, to play for his province, even though he had accompanied the team all the way from Calcutta to Bombay. However, Bengal had not to wait long to attain their goal. T. C. Longfield, their Skipper, and his mates deserve to be highly complimented on their meritorious victory.

FRESH LAURELS FOR WAZIR ALI

Bengal had the advantage of the toss. But a strong batting side as their could not collect more than 222, despite the fact that Mahomed Nissar, the All-India trundler, who had caused a terrible havoc against Sind in the penultimate round, was absent from the Punjab Battery. K. Bose was the highest scorer with 48 to his credit. Amir Elahi and Amarnath claimed 5 and 4 victims respectively for 75 and 44 runs.

The visitors had a rather inauspicious start losing two wickets for 25 runs. They might have fared much worse had Miller accepted the catch which Wazir Ali, the Punjab Captain, had offered him when he had scored only 2. As if inspired by this golden piece of luck, Wazir went on to amass 222 runs—the exact total notched by Bengal as a whole—without giving away his wicket. Meanwhile he was dropped twice—at 103 by Malcolm and 208 by Longfield himself. Tainted though his score was by these blemishes, Wazir batted magnificently and saved his side from a terrible calamity. But for his record breaking contribution Punjab's score of 328 would have been poor indeed. It was a most creditable feat on Wazir's part.

STOUT HEARTED BATTING BY BENGAL.

Having secured a lead of 106 runs, Southern Punjab dismissed the first three batsmen of their opponents for 55 runs only. Then it seemed that they had the match almost in their pockets. A heroic effort by Miller (85) and Van der Gucht (65) raised Bengal's score to 161 for the fourth wicket. But when the next wicket fell at 165, all their hopes had practically vanished. Malcolm came to the rescue of his side again. Against Madras he had carried his bat for 181 runs. Now he knocked up an invaluable 91. This changed the whole complexion of the match. No praise can be too high for these batsmen who countered the blandishments of the Punjab bowlers with commendable pluck and courage. Whatever doubts remained were set at rest by the last pair Jabbar (58) and Bannerjee (29 not out) who carried the total from 329 to 418 before separation.

SUCCESS AT LAST

Confronted with a robust figure of 312 runs, Southern Punjab failed to rise to the occasion. They were all skittled out for 134 runs. Amarnath and Roshan Lal made a gallant attempt to stem the tide but without any avail. K. Bhattacharjee, who had captured 5 wickets in the first innings for 100 runs, added 3 more to his bag at the cost of 57 runs. Longfield claimed 4 for 48. It was a glorious victory for Bengal. Though a large share of the credit goes to the European who formed the majority in the team, they have every reason to be proud of their achievement—a young cricketing province as Bengal is. They may now hope to face the rest of India with a purely Bengali combination ere long. It is their perfect teamwork and team-spirit which have won them the championship—a lesson which every other province needs to learn with all their heart. Particularly encouraging is the report that the match was well-supported by the Calcutta Sportsmen. Let us hope that the Ranji Trophy has now secured a sure footing on the soil of the Eden Gardens and will grow from strength to strength as the years roll by commemorating the name of that Great Cricketer who added a glorious chapter in the history of the world and placed India prominently on its map.

WRESTLING MATCH IN NAGPUR

Harbans Singh Defeats European Wrestler

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR: (By Mail)

Through the efforts of Rai Saheb Lala Jai Narain, Proprietor of the Mohan Park, it was possible for the public of Nagpur to witness a wrestling between famous wrestlers on the International style.

On Friday, Harbans Singh, met George Constantine, and floored him in the third round in 23 minutes.

Harbans Singh proved that he was a better wrestler. Some fine tricks were witnessed and Constantine was writhing in agony and left the ring on two occasions. Harbans Singh used Indian as well as European wrestling tricks and had Constantine gasping many a time. In the third round Harbans Singh pinned Constantine for three seconds and was declared winner.

RANJI TROPHY FINAL

Bengal Defeat Southern Punjab By 178 Runs

Bengal scored an easy victory over the Southern Punjab in the Ranji Trophy Cricket Final, played in Calcutta from Saturday February 18 to Tuesday February 21.

In spite of Wazir Ali's brilliant unbeaten innings of 222 runs (exactly Bengal's first innings' total) and a lead of 107 runs on the first innings, Southern Punjab suffered an unexpected defeat by 178 runs.

Scores:—

BENGAL (1st Innings)	222
BENGAL (2nd Innings)	418
SOUTHERN PUNJAB (1st Innings)	328
SOUTHERN PUNJAB (2nd Innings)	134

All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Feb. 22.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Past 24 Hours Total	Rainfall Since 1st Nov	Rainfall Differ. to Normal
Agra	77	57	0.3	1.0	—0.3
Amraoti	94	69	—	0.3	—1.5
Akola	97	67	—	—	—1.7
Ahmedabad	87	64	—	—	—0.3
Ajmer	77	59	—	—	—0.9
Ahmednagar	92	52	—	—	—1.4
Allahabad	79	61	0.1	1.0	—0.9
Benares	76	61	1.0	2.6	+0.9
Bombay	84	68	—	1.1	+0.5
Bangalore	86	63	—	0.7	—3.1
Bhopal	85	60	—	0.3	—
Baroda	90	60	—	—	—
Belgaum	92	59	—	1.1	—1.1
Bijapur	96	70	—	0.1	—1.4
Bhavnagar	88	66	—	—	—0.4
Calcutta	85	63	—	0.2	—1.9
Cawnpore	80	56	T	0.8	—0.8
Calicut	91	75	—	1.5	—5.5
Colombo	89	71	—	15.3	—7.5
Cheerapunji	64	57	—	4.6	—1.4
Delhi	75	50	0.2	0.9	—1.3
Darjeeling	47	38	—	0.9	—1.6
Hyderabad (Dn.)	92	66	—	—	—1.6
Hyderabad (Sd.)	77	57	—	0.2	—0.3
Indore	83	61	—	—	—1.0
Jhansi	80	42	0.1	0.6	—0.9
Jubbulpore	85	61	—	1.5	—0.8
Jaipur	76	60	0.1	0.1	—0.9
Karwar	86	68	—	1.8	—0.4
Lucknow	78	60	T	0.8	—1.0
Lahore	71	49	0.1	1.3	—1.0
Mysore	90	68	—	1.0	—2.2
Madras	87	72	—	3.2	—18.5
Marmagoa	83	71	—	1.0	—
Malegaon	91	58	—	0.1	—0.9
Mussoorie	52	37	T	1.3	—0.7
Mahableshwar	79	60	—	1.3	—0.7
Mount Abu	68	53	—	—	—0.8
Mangalore	88	75	—	2.1	—1.7
Mercara	78	60	—	2.9	—1.3
Nagpur	94	65	—	0.1	—2.1
Poona	86	59	—	0.3	—1.0
Rangoon	98	68	—	10.1	+6.5
Ratnagiri	82	70	—	2.9	+1.8
Shrinagar	48	36	—	7.5	+0.5
Sholapur	97	67	—	—	—1.7
Surat	90	65	—	—	—0.4
Salem	93	72	—	1.5	—3.7
Trichinopoly	93	75	—	4.5	—5.0

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 22-2-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +015 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 68.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.0 degrees 0.4 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 68.4 degrees 0.1 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 72 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 142 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 19 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 22-2-39.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 76.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.16 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.97 inches.

For correction of ships instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001' for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level

LABOUR MEN ON CORPORATION

Bhise, Sarang, Abdulla & Chowdhury Elected

BOMBAY: Wednesday

The following four Labour candidates were declared elected to the Corporation this afternoon:—

S. P. Bhise—154 votes.
M. E. Sarang 143 votes
A. R. Abdulla 123 votes
Z. G. Chowdhury 118 votes.

Ten nominations were at first registered but four candidates,—namely, Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, Mrs. Maniben Mulji, Mr. Mirza Akhtar Hasan and Mr. B. K. Palekar,—withdrew.

The names of the two defeated candidates are; Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavale and Mr. D. K. Jagtap.

U. P. MINISTRY DOES NOT REPRESENT YOUTHS

LUCKNOW, February 19.

"In the opinion of this House this U. P. Ministry does not represent the youth of the province as none of its members is clean shaven", is the subject of a debate to be held to-morrow under the auspices of the Lucknow University Union.

The proposition has the unanimous support of the students.—A.P.

GREATER FACILITIES FOR AIRMAILS TO KATHIAWAR

From 25th February the Postmaster-General of Bombay has arranged to offer better facilities to the public by fixing 6 a.m. as the latest hour of posting Airmail Articles in Bombay General Post Office for conveyance by the Kathiawar Airmails. By this change the public will be in a position to post their letters till 6 a.m. in the morning instead of 6-30 p.m. in the previous evening"

Lusitanian "A" Pass Into Next Round

GYMKHANA "A" ELIMINATED

The Lusitanian "A" passed into the next round of the Bombay Provincial Hockey Championship at the expense of the Bombay Gymkhana "A" who were beaten by a big margin of 5 goals.

The Lusitanians started the match with ten players, their captain and brilliant centre-half, W. Fernandes, failing to put in appearance despite this fact, they attacked from the start and Wences the left-extreme of the Lusis, scored in the fourth minute, the Gymkhana goal-keeper failing to stop an easy goal. It was not long after that the same player increased the lead, off a pass from the right.

At this stage, Ferrao, an old-stager, filled the eleventh place, and played at right-inside He was responsible for his side's third goal scoring from a sharp angle. The Lusitanians dominated play with the Gymkhana forwards making occasional raids, till the interval.

On resumption, Lusitanians again attacked but the Gymkhana defence prevented an addition to the score. Towards the end F. Fernandes scored and a few minutes later D'Souza found the boards. The losers were fighting up and should have scored but they were unlucky. The Lusis were in the Gymkhana area when the whistle sounded.

THE SCORE.

Lusitanian "A" ..... 5 goals.
Bombay Gymkhana "A". Nil.

THE TEAMS.

LUSITANIAN 'A' —D Sa. D Fernandes, J. Fernandes; Pires, Ferrao, A. T. Borges, N. Fernandes, F. Fernandes, D'Souza, Almeida and Wences.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "A":—Williams, Leigh, Maunshell; Roberts. Summerhayes Niettelfield, Popple, Walker, Dowson, Walsh and Swift.

UMPIRES:—H. S. Lynn and T. B. Read.

TO-DAY'S MATCH AT 5-30 P. M.

Poona United Vs. Bombay City Police Athletic Club.

Umpires:—K. S. Lynn and E. C. Rodgers.

Mrs. Naidu And Calcutta University

WARDHA, Feb. 22.

Mrs. Naidu has declined the invitation to deliver the convocation address of the Calcutta University on March 12, owing to her preoccupation at Tripuri Congress.—A.P.

N. P. COMMITTEE AND BHOPAL

The Secretary of the National Planning Committee announces that the Bhopal Government has agreed to co-operate in the work of the Committee. The State will be represented on the Committee by Mr. Shuaid Qureshi.—A.P.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY: Wednesday.

Din Mohamed, a motor-driver, who had set a high value on his nose, is said to have been disfigured last night at Sarang St.

It would appear that last night Din Mohamed parked his car in Sarang Street, opposite his master's house, when a man rushed at him with a razor and assaulted him. Since Din Mohamed would not submit to the cutting of his nose passively, his face was slashed and incised in three different places. He was then removed to the G. T. Hospital.

The alleged assailant is said to be Mithoo Khudabux, who was ordered to be released on bail till the 4th of next month

Arrested After Discharge

Parmanand P. Gupta, a former clerk of Albert David and Co., Chemists, who was discharged some time back due to lack of evidence on a charge of theft of medicines worth Rs. 1,356, was re-arrested yesterday, as a sequel to fresh evidence gathered subsequent to his discharge.

He is alleged to have stored the medicines with a sweetmeat dealer at Dhobi Talao and on discharge to have sold them to some dealers in Princess Street as well as to an agent at Delhi.

He was bailed out by Mr. I. N. Mehta this morning at the Esplanade Police Court.

Western India Tennis

Leela Row's Sensational Exit

MISS EMERY'S GREAT VICTORY

Savur In Singles Semi-Final

A heavy programme was gone through in the Western India Lawn Tennis Championships on Wednesday last. The most sensational result of the day was the defeat of Miss Leela Row, India's No. 2, at the hands of an almost unknown player, Miss Emery, from Poona in straight sets. As was noticed in her previous appearances this season, Leela never touched her usual form. Most of the time she was seen overhitting the lines and was even committing double faults in her service at most crucial moments. She owes her defeat to a tactical blunder as well. Instead of attacking the backhand of her left-handed opponent, she pegged away at her forehand only to court her disaster. It was a most creditable victory for Miss Emery. She was down 4 games to 5 and 15-40 in the second set from which she pulled out the set and the match out of the fire. Perfect self-control coupled with a steady production of hand cross court drives, saw her at the top of the fight. There is no doubt she will win the championship easily now that her strongest rival is out of Court.

Savur, Bobb and Azim won their singles engagements in straight sets, the first-named entering the penultimate round. It must be mentioned to the credit of Rasik Kumar Sinhji that he put up a much better fight against his great rival than the scores indicate.

The other matches did not attract much attention, being decided in favour of the winners comfortably.

RESULTS:—

MEN'S SINGLES.

E. V. Bobb beat Rasik Kumar Sinhji 6—4, 6—4.

S. A. Azim beat M. Bhandari 6—2, 6—2.

Y. R. Savur beat E. Pudumji 6—4, 6—3.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

Rasik Kumar Sinhji and R. Sen beat R. C. Summerhayes and Ranbir Singh 6—1, 7—5.

E. V. Bobb and Y. R. Savur beat R. F. Vakharia and H. N. Contractor 6—4, 6—4.

S. A. Azim and J. M. Mehta beat I. N. Laljee and M. Dady 6—4, 6—2.

G. D. Bhagat and N. R. Suvarna beat P. M. Dowson and A. Wiles 6—3, 6—2.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.

Miss Emery beat Miss L. Row 6—4, 8—6.

Mrs. P. Williams beat Mrs. Gentry 6—0, 6—3.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.

Miss L. Row and Miss Emery vs. Mrs. Genge and Miss T. Dias 5—7, 6—4, 2—2 (unfinished).

MIXED DOUBLES.

J. M. Mehta and Miss Dinshaw beat R. B. Y. Simpson and Mrs. Simpson 6—3, 6—3.

J. E. Tew and Mrs. Tew beat H. V. Deutler and Mrs. Deutler 6—0, 6—3.

WESTERN INDIA PLATE.

R. Sen beat M. R. Merchant 6—4, 9—7.

W. B. Schleiter beat R. S. Samsi 6—1, 6—2.

H. V. Deutler beat M. N. Sidhwa 6—3, 6—1.

M. Foster beat V. D. Sirur 6—4, 7—5.

C. P. Halkatte beat W. D. Ten Broeck 6—2, 6—4.

M. R. Row beat N. V. Ullal 6—2, 6—4.

F. F. Vakharia walk over H. R. Shellenberger.

To-day's Fixtures

CENTRE COURT.

4-00 p.m. O. Sutton v. S. A. Azim.

4-30 p.m. Y. R. Savur and Miss L. Row v. P. Wells and Miss Emery.

5-15 p.m. Y. R. Savur and E. V. Bobb v. C. D. Bhagat and N. R. Suvarna.

COURT NO. 1.

4-00 p.m. P. M. Dowson v. F. W. Brough.

4-30 p.m. J. M. Lee v. E. V. Bobb.

5-15 p.m. O. Sutton and Ottman v. E. Padumjee and P. Wells.

COURT NO. 4.

4-00 p.m. Mrs. W. A. Bell and Mrs. P. S. Williams v. Mrs. J. E. Tew and Mrs. Lawson.

4-30 p.m. Rasik Kumar Sinhji and R. Sen v. M. D. Petit and F. F. Vakharia.

5-15 p.m. R. C. Summerhayes and Mrs. Williams v. J. M. Mehta and Miss Dinshaw.

COURT NO. 5.

4-00 p.m. R. C. Summerhayes v. C. P. Halkatte or W. D. Ten Broeck.

5-15 p.m. M. F. Talwar v. R. Sen.

COURT NO. 6.

4-00 p.m. A. C. Pereira v. R. F. Walsh.

5-15 p.m. F. F. Vakharia v. H. R. Shellenberger.

FIRST AVAILABLE COURT.

Miss L. Row and Miss Emery vs. Mrs. Genge and Miss T. Dias (to be continued).

ADMISSION FEE.

The Tournament Committee has decided to charge only nine annas per diem as admission fee to the Stands till the finals.

BATLIWALLA AND BHISE ARRESTED AND RELEASED

Workers Refuse To Appear Before Chief Conciliator As Protest

Mr. S. P. Bhise and Mr. S. S. Batliwala were arrested by the Esplanade police, while attempting to go to the Secretariat to attend the Conciliation Court, on Wednesday afternoon and were let off after being detained in custody for a couple of hours.

It is stated that some labour leaders who were taking out a procession of workers of the Dhanraj Mills to attend the Conciliation Court were ordered not to proceed beyond Churchgate Street, and while attempting to go ahead, they were roughly handled. Mr. Batliwala is alleged to have been assaulted and Mr. R. S. Nimbkar had his shirt torn.

It appears that about 350 men employed in the weaving shed of the Dhanraj Mills were on strike since February 16, demanding an increase in the wages of the weavers on Jacquard looms. The dispute was referred by the management of the Mill to the Chief Conciliator, Mr. J. F. Jennings, who had summoned the workers to come to the Secretariat at 4 p.m., to represent their case.

ORDER ON LEADERS

About 300 workers led by Messrs. S. P. Bhise, S. A. Dange, R. S. Nimbkar, K. N. Joglekar, S. S. Batliwala, S. S. Patkar and others started from Parel and were going towards the Secretariat. Near Dhobi Talao, they were served with an order asking them not to take the procession beyond the junction of Churchgate Street and Mayo Road.

Before the procession arrived at the place, they were met by a party of lathi police in charge of Deputy Inspector, Quilburn and they were asked not to obstruct the traffic but to move on to the maidan opposite the telegraph office. It is stated that the processionists protested against being interfered with, and squatted on the road. Some of them are alleged to have been forcibly removed.

The leaders thereafter, asked the men to disperse and to go on to Secretariat individually. The leaders themselves proceeded towards the Secretariat. The police, however, threw a cordon across the road and would not permit the workers to proceed. They are also alleged to have roughly handled the leaders. Further, they took Mr. Bhise and Mr Batliwala into custody and removed them to the Esplanade police station.

WORKERS' PROTEST

A number of workers, however, managed to reach the Secretariat and started raising slogans. The police came on the spot and made them go out of the compound.

As a protest against the alleged ill-treatment that was meted out to them, the leaders refused to participate in the conciliation proceedings and went away

Mr. Bhise and Mr Batliwala were released after being detained for a couple of hours.

WHY DOES A CHILD'S COUGH GET WORSE AT NIGHT?

There is a scientific reason, of course, but mothers are more interested in *what to do about it.*

Tonight, when coughing starts, give your child Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Chamberlain's gives quick relief to inflamed areas, breaks up congestion and clears air passages, permits the child to breathe more freely. Chamberlain's is free from harmful drugs . . . it is pleasant to take . . . suitable for all the family.

Buy Chamberlain's today . . . to stop that cough tonight.

240

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

The greatest danger

TO LIFE IS DURING THE

first six months.....

Mother! Safeguard your baby against the milk-borne diseases of cholera, dysentery, typhoid and malnutrition. Adulterated milk may even cause blindness.

Buy a tin of Glaxo to-day and start giving it to your baby. A 10 anna* tin will last a new-born baby for 9 days or for 18 if given in turn with the breast.

You will find in the tin full directions for the preparing of Glaxo printed in English.

If the breast can be given alternately with Glaxo, then a 10 anna* tin will last a new-born baby for 18 days.

Be safe, be wise—your baby's first six months are the most important of his life—his health for all times may well be founded there.

Feed him on Glaxo.

* Subject to Terminal tax. Outside Greater Bombay.

Glaxo

THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS INFANT FOOD.

EROS

CENTRE Of ALL ATTRACTIONS
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
LAST THREE PERFORMANCES!
The Smashing London Comedy Success:

"THIS MAN IS NEWS"

with
BARRY K. BARNES
VALERIE HOBSON
ALASTAIR SIM
A Paramount British Release
Commencing FRIDAY, 24th

"YOUTH TAKES A FLING"

with
JOEL McCREA,
ANDREA LEEDS
(A UNIVERSAL Picture)

Plans Open! 'Phone 22519

A Proud FACT
Which Is NEWS!

AGA KHAN'S NEW RECORD!

His Highness the Aga Khan sat for 45 minutes to see 'Mother India' at the Royal Opera House. His Highness has never, ere this, spent more than 15 minutes for any other picture, in EUROPE & AMERICA!

It thus speaks very CREDITABLY for 'Mother India.'

Engaging the AGA KHAN'S Attention for 45 minutes!

Mother India

5TH WEEK

Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

REGAL

METRO
DAILY AT 3:30-6:30-10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045

LAST DAY!

TO-MORROW!

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Fagun Sud 4, 1995
Muslim: Mohurrum 3, 1358
Parsi: Sehrever 21, 1308
Hightide: 1-68, 14-24
Lowtide: 8-09; 20-05
Sunrise: 7h. 3m.
Sunset: 6h. 43m.

Textile Labour Inquiry Committee, Town Hall, 10-30 a.m.
Legislative Council, 1-30 p.m.
Western India Lawn Tennis Championships, Queen's Road Courts, 4 p.m.
Bombay Provincial Hockey Association Championships, Association grounds, Churchgate Station, 5-30 p.m.
S. S. "Mooltan" with English mails of February 9 due at 11-30 p.m.

Friday, February 24.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

Saturday, February 25.

S. S. "Strathaird" with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.
Bombay Races: Spring Meeting, First Day.
Bombay Y. M. C. A.: 64th anniversary. His Excellency the Governor attending, Proctor Branch, Byculla, 6-20 p.m.

CINEMA-GOERS ASSOCIATION

The Hon. Secretary, Cinema-goers Association, writes to say that the release of the New Theatres' film "Dushman" (which deals with the problem of tuberculosis) at Excelsior and Krishna should be welcomed.

SEASON TICKET FOUND

"A season ticket between Matunga and V. T. has been found. The owner can get it from Dullabhji Anderji, Ved Nivas, Bhau Daji Road, Matunga, (G.I.P. Ry.) Bombay 19."

ERVAD BODE'S LECTURE

Under the auspices of the Co-ordinating Council of Zarathosti Religious Bodies, Ervad Framroze A. Bode will deliver a lecture in English on "The Creed of a Zoroastrian" to-day (Thursday), at 6-15 p.m. at the Sir J. J. Mody Memorial Hall, 134-136 Apollo Street, Museum East. At the end there will be question and answers.

BOMBAY PORT HAJ COMMITTEE

Intimation has been received from Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., Ltd., Bombay, that their s.s. "Alavi" left Jedda with pilgrims for Bombay via Karachi on the 18th February, 1939. She is expected to arrive here on or about the 1st March and arrangements will be made to disembark the pilgrims in the Princes or Victoria Docks.

CHIKITSAKA SAMOOHA P.S.A.

At the first annual general meeting of the members of the Chikitsak Samooha Past Students Association, the annual report and the audited accounts were confirmed after some discussions. Some changes in the constitution were moved and approved. After electing the Managing Committee and the Hon. Auditors the meeting came to close. The following are the office-bearers for the year 1939-40:—Dr. J. N. Karande, (President), Mr. K. B. Sukthankar, (Vice-President), Mr. M. J. Sanzgiri, (Treasurer), Mr. S. S. Rege and Mr. M. V. Sanjagiri, (Jt. Hon. Secretaries).

POSTAL NOTICES

Registered and Unregistered Packet Mails and Superscribed Regd. and Unregd. letters and postcards for Mauritius and all Correspondence for Reunion per Extra S.S. "Marnik Van St. Aldegonde" via Madura, Colombo and Batavia will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 p.m. on Saturday the 25th and 9 a.m. on Sunday the 26th instant.

As the Fast Gulf Mail Steamer s.s. "Varsova" is now due to sail on 24-2-39 after the arrival of English Mail Steamer s.s. "Mooltan" which is expected to arrive in Bombay on 24-2-39 at 6-0 a.m. the following will be the latest hour of posting of correspondence and parcels at the Bombay G.P.O. for the offices in Iraq, Iran and Persian Gulf.

Unregd. correspondence upto 6-30 p.m. on 23-2-39.
Registered correspondence upto 5-0 p.m. on 23-2-39.
Parcels correspondence upto 5-0 p.m. on 23-2-39.

The latest hour of posting in the Town Sub Offices will be notified by those offices, and it will be so regulated as to ensure the receipt of the postings in the Bombay G.P.O. in time to be included in the last despatch from the office.

CAPITOL
AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
FIRST PRIZE WINNERS of the INTERNATIONAL DANCE OLYMPIAD 1936!

MENAKA
and HER INDIAN Dance BALLET
NEW BALLETS! NEW MUSIC!!
Prices: Rs. 7-8, 5-12, 3-6, 2-4, 1-2 and As. 9.
Plans Open! Book Early!

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Menaka". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Maza Mulga" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Under Two Flags" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"This Man is News" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Service Ltd." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Divorce" Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m.
METRO—"Three Loves Has Nancy". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Brahmachari" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Prem-ki-Jyot" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Heart of the North" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Ladies only" Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Gopal Krishna" Time as usual
REGAL—"Just Around the Corner" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bhabi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Devata" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

CHANGE IN EXCELSIOR THEATRE'S PROGRAMME

There will be a change of programme at the Excelsior Theatre when "The Return of the Frog" will be replaced by "Under two flags" starring Ronald Colman, Victor McLaglen, Claudette Colbert and Rosalind Russell. This picture will be revived to-day and to-morrow only.

INDUSTRIAL PLANNING

The first lecture in the series on "Industrial Planning in India" organised by the B. P. Adult Education Association will be delivered by Prof. Pardasani on "The Scope of Industrial Planning in India" to-day (Thursday) in Wilson College at 6-15 p.m. Mr. R. P. Masani, the President of the Association will preside.

WORLI PROTEST MEETING

A public meeting of the citizens of Worli and the adjoining labour area would be held to-day (Thursday), under the auspices of the Worli Young Mens Association, at the public maidan opposite Worli Post Office, at 5-30 p.m. to protest against the recent decision of the Bombay Municipality to postpone the construction of the Worli Hill Reservoir, indefinitely.

EXCURSION TO TANSA LAKE

It has been proposed to arrange a Co-operators' Excursion to Tansa Lakes on Sunday, the 26th February, 1939 under the auspices of this Institute with a view to bring all the Co-operators and others interested in the Co-operative Movement together and exchange views. The party will leave Grant Road Railway Station at 7 a.m. in the morning and will reach Tansa at about 10 a.m.

An interesting programme for the whole day will be arranged.

Write to Hon. Secretaries, Fort Co-operation Institute, 9 Bakehouse Lane, Fort.

Kurla Muslim Meeting

Kurla, Feb. 20.

A public meeting of the Muslims of Kurla was held on the 19th inst. under the auspices of the Local Primary Muslim League, Mr. Shamikh presiding. The meeting was addressed among others by Mr. Husain Jaffery, Adjutant of the Muslim National Guards, and Mr. Khalid Akhtar Afghani, organiser of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League. They appealed to the Muslims to unite together under one flag and on one platform, namely that of the All-India Muslim League. As to the dispute about the local Anglo-Urdu School, the speakers advised the audience not to indulge in unnecessary agitation as it would only hurt their own educational interests and should leave the matter in the hands of prominent people in whom the public had full confidence and who were already doing their level best in the matter.

BOMBAY CONGRESS CORPORATORS

Draft Constitution Approved By Party

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A meeting of Municipal Corporators elected on Congress ticket was held in the Congress House to-night to consider the constitution drafted by the Sub-Committee specially appointed for the purpose. The meeting was not open to the press.

The draft constitution, it is understood, was approved by the Congress Party with minor changes. The most important rule laid down in the constitution with a view to ensure strict discipline amongst members is the power of recall rested in the Party in case of indiscipline on the part of any member. The member concerned will not only be expelled from the Congress Corporators' Party but will also be called upon to resign from the Corporation.

Practically no change seems to have been suggested at the party meeting, when this rule came up for consideration at to-night's meeting.

STRICT RULES FOR RECRUITS

Another important rule which was suggested by the Sub-Committee and which met with the approval of the Congress Corporators refers to the restrictions placed on non-Congressmen, who wish to be admitted into the Congress Party. A non-Congressman will not be admitted unless he is supported by two-thirds of the members of the party after his signing the pledge.

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, (3rd from left) flew over Bombay City and suburbs in the air liner "Dragon Rapide" of the Air Services of India

BOGUS VOTERS FINED

Municipal Elections Echo

Cases of impersonation launched as a sequel to the last Municipal Elections came up on Wednesday before Mr. I. N. Mehta, at the Esplanade Police Court.

Out of the 21 cases presented on Wednesday in eight cases the accused were discharged either as a case of bona fide mistake in exercising franchise by persons of identical names or for want of evidence. In eight cases, the accused were fined Rs. 10 and in two cases Rs. 5 each. Three cases were postponed to a later date in the absence of witnesses.

That he was taken in a car to the polling booth at Esplanade Maidan with specific instructions to vote for a person, was the plea made by Govind Bhandari (36), mill worker. He was found guilty of personation in respect of Ladhu Ramji (55). The accused was not entitled to vote. He was fined Rs. 10 or, in default, to undergo simple imprisonment for a week.

Krishna Rao Shrinivasa Rao, who recently arrived in Bombay, was found guilty of personating M. Shetty of Mint Road. He was fined Rs. 10 or, in default, to undergo a week's simple imprisonment.

Jamnabai Ramji residing at Maruti Lane, was acquitted, the Magistrate holding that it was a 'bona fide' mistake on her part to have voted, as there was a voter of the same name.

Babu Karim, a dock-worker, who pleaded guilty to the charge of personating Abdulla Usman, a clerk, was fined Rs. 10.

Narbheram Sajjan Shah was fined for personating Mohanju Prabhudas, a blind man. He was asked by Prabhudas to vote in his stead. He told the ballot clerk that his name was Mohanju. He did not know it was an offence.

Prabhudas, who was examined as a defence witness, stated that he requested the accused to vote for him as he was blind, not knowing that it was an offence.

Mohamadali Alli, a young unemployed man, pleaded guilty to the charge of personating Mr. Ali Mahomed, a book-seller. He was fined Rs. 10. He stated that he was persuaded by a Canvasser to commit the offence.

The case of Abdulla Karim Abdulla was postponed to a later date as a witness in the case was absent.

He pleaded guilty to the charge of personating Babu Abdul Rehman. He was taken by somebody from Wadi-Bunder, where he was sleeping and was told he would get a license to go to Haj if he followed directions.

Sheik Umar Sheik Kadar (60) was acquitted. He pleaded not guilty saying that he was led to vote by an agent. He thought that he was a voter. He was charged for personating a youth of 23 of the same name.

Dharma Doulat (18) an office 'sepoy' was fined Rs. 5 for personating Maruti Baugat (55), a shop-keeper.

Mahomed Siddick Mahomed. Ismail (40), an unemployed person, who pleaded guilty to the charge of personating Abdul Gafoor was fined Rs. 10.

Husseinally Abdul Husein stated that he was told that there was a Congress 'Jalsa' and was given a slip. He went in. He signed a different name, when asked to sign his name, from what he gave as a voter. The slip he brought in had the voter's number.

Giving the benefit of doubt to the accused, the Magistrate discharged him.

Rajaballi who is stated to have tried to personate thrice with different names, and was subsequently arrested was discharged as according to the law, the Magistrate held the offence was incomplete.

With a remark that it was another case of 'comedy of errors' as in the case of Jamnabai where identity of names lead to the arrest, another person having voted earlier the Magistrate discharged Dattoo Pandu Pandit a 'Koli.' Suspicion was roused in the case when the accused gave another address to which he changed subsequent to the collection of data to prepare the Municipal voters roll.

Byramjee Dadabhai Dubash was fined Rs. 10 for personating Jehangir Shroff.

The case against Ramji H. Chawhan was adjourned to March 1st as a ballot clerk who was to give evidence could not be present.

Harankant Ramachandra Shah who wanted to save trouble for his father by voting in his stead was fined Rs. 5.

Mohanlal Gulabchand Shah who stated that he went to the polling booth to exercise his vote for a firm was discharged since the prosecution could not prove that it was otherwise.

The accused complained that he was prevented from exercising his vote.

The Magistrate humorously remarked that he was free to sue the Municipality for the same.

The Magistrate was satisfied that the accused had no intention of personating any one.

Maganlal Vallabhdas Mehta, an old man aged 65 was discharged since the prosecution could not prove that he was not the real voter. It was another case of same identity remarked the Magistrate. His vote was already exercised by some one by the time he arrived at the booth.

The case against Gourishanker Ganpatram Gor was postponed. Bhagwan Shamji Mochi was fined Rs. 10 on a personation charge.

U. N. Dave charged for posing as a polling agent of Mr. M. C. Pandya was acquitted. He was officiating for a polling agent whose badge he wore in the latter's absence for a short while. The procedure was an accepted one.

MR. M. S. A. HYDARI, WHO HAS BEEN APPOINTED SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR WITH EFFECT FROM APRIL 1, 1939.

TRAINING OF PRIMARY TEACHERS

The Bombay Municipal Schools Committee met at the Corporation Hall on Wednesday afternoon and accorded its sanction to several items which were on the agenda.

It also resolved that the following letter received from the Education Inspector, B. D., be referred to a special Sub-Committee of the Schools Committee.

The following is the letter from the Educational Inspector, B.D. and Special Officer for reorganisation of training system of Primary Teachers:—

"Government have appointed me to do special work in connection with the re-organisation of the training system of primary teachers on the lines of recommendations of the Primary Teachers' Training Committee appointed by the Government.

The Committee have particularly stressed the desirability of Government seeking collaboration of local authorities including Municipalities for extending the training facilites to as many primary teachers as possible.

Among other recommendations the Committee have proposed a continuous training of two years for teachers under employment who are qualified pending the establishment of special secondary schools to be called Lokshala which are to impart a three years' general education to prospective teachers.

The Schools Committee, Bombay, is already maintaining a training school for men teaching first year's course which is duly recognised by the Educational Department. If Government accept the recommendation of the Primary Teachers' Training Committee that all teachers should undergo a continuous training of two years, the Schools Committee will presumably have to provide two years' training in their training institution. The Municipal training institution can, under the proposed arrangement, train upto about 40 teachers in the first year and upto about 40 teachers in the second year classes.

I shall be grateful if the Schools Committee would consider the possibility of training their teachers in their own institutions under their direct supervision for two years and communicate to me their decision to enable me to prepare my scheme of training teachers under employment.

I shall be glad to see you on any working day by previous appointment, to discuss the problem in details with you."

3 MONTHS ON BISCUITS AND MILK

Woman's Remarkable Recovery

FROM SERIOUS DIGESTIVE TROUBLES

Everyone who is subject to any form of indigestion should know of this woman's experiences. Advice from one who has had such severe attacks is advice worth having. She writes:—

"I suffered from indigestion, gastritis and constipation, and was so very ill, I had (on medical advice) to live on soda biscuits and milk for three months. Well, a friend advised me to take Kruschen, and now I am pleased to say my troubles are ended. I can eat and enjoy a good meal without any painful after-effects, my skin is clearer—in fact, quite clear—and there is no sign of constipation. I tried other cheaper makes of salts, but they seemed to aggravate the gastritis, and made it impossible for me to take them. I could advise any one suffering the same to take Kruschen."—(Mrs.) M.R.L.

The immediate effect of the six salts in Kruschen is to promote a natural flow of the digestive and other vital juices of the body. Soon after you start on Kruschen you will begin to feel the benefit. You will find to your satisfaction that you are able to enjoy your food without any distressing after-effects. And as you persevere with the "little daily dose", you will see that the relief which Kruschen brings is lasting relief.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

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PARSI PANCHAYAT ELECTIONS

Counting Of Votes Will Be Over By Saturday

The counting of votes in connection with the election of 70 members by the D register, to the Parsi Panchayat Committee of One Hundred, began on Wednesday morning and it is understood, will probably continue till Saturday.

Though it is difficult to forecast with certainty, the result of the voting, inquiries made go to show that most of the candidates run under the joint auspices of the Anjuman and the Reformist Parties will emerge successful.

The Hama Anjuman Party, which has been accused of breaking the agreement arrived at for avoiding the election contest, expects success for everyone of its nominees, as it claims the solid backing of the large orthodox section of the Parsi community.

TODDY TAPPERS' MEETING

A public meeting of the Toddy Tappers and Drawers, servants of Liquor shops and allied trade of Bombay and its suburbs will be held to-morrow (Friday), at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at the Shivaji Park, Dadar, to ventilate their grievances regarding the proposed Prohibition Bill.

Mr. M. N. Talpade will preside.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

A largely attended public meeting was held at Vile Parle, under the auspices of the Vile Parle Sporting and Literary Association, to celebrate the anniversary of the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale.

Mr. V. H. Mehta, spoke highly on the late Mr. Gokhale's fine qualities as a leader.

Mr. Ezekial paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Gokhale's several constructive abilities.

Mr. Altekar, recalled the many political activities of the late Mr. Gokhale and talked on his keen anxiety to spiritualise politics.

ARCHBISHOP AT BASSEIN

His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay spent Friday, Saturday and Sunday at Bassein, our one time famous city of the Portuguese.

On this pastoral visit His Grace conducted quite a number of religious ceremonies.

His Grace was accompanied by Rev. Fr. V. A. Dyer and was received by Rev. Fr. P. J. Lima, Dean of South Bassein and Rev. Fr. Roque D'Souza, Vicar of Manickpur on Friday when he was given a warm reception by the Catholics of Bassein.

On the same day His Grace said Mass at the Church of Our Lady of Remedy and gave the sacrament of confirmation to over 300 boys.

His Grace visited many other Churches where confirmation was given over 1,200 children.

BANDRA FETE PROFITS

The nine days fete organised in aid of St. Peter's Church Building Fund, Bandra, I am told is quite a success and the profits are expected to be about Rs. 5,000.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1939

FRIGHTFULNESS IN STATES

The statement issued by Mrs. Leelavati Munshi and several other leaders who attended the Praja Parishad at Limbdi confirms the worst suspicions that were raised by the previous reports about the unrestrained goondaism let loose on the people of the State. The recent peculiar dacoities in the State, wherein only the workers and sympathisers of the Praja Mandal were the victims, are by now known to all and have told their own tale. It is significant that, though the reports of these dacoities were vouched far by many, the Diwan described them as considerably exaggerated but did not—perhaps dared not—give a full version of his own. In fact he raised fresh suspicions when in another statement he said with regard to the convening of the Parishad that "the responsibility for any unfortunate eventualities that may follow the meeting of the Parishad must rest on the shoulders of the Praja Mandal." We cannot say what precisely he meant, but the goondas in the State seem to have understood him to mean that if they brought about any ugly eventualities, the Mandal, and not they, might be held responsible.

Wanted An Inquiry

As a matter of fact the goondas did let themselves loose on the Parishad. Though there was a ban on the carrying of lathis, hundreds of goondas, armed with lathis and swords went about belabouring the peasants who had come from far and near to attend the Parishad, prevented Darbar Gopaldas, the President-elect of the Parishad, from attending it and held him a prisoner near the station. They assaulted and wounded about 600 persons who had come to attend the Parishad, several of whom were young boys. It is amazing that such things can happen in a place where a Government is supposed to be functioning. But perhaps the most amazing part of the whole affair is the testimony of Mrs. Munshi and her colleagues that in all their rounds from 1 to 4 p.m. they "hardly saw any police and the few that were there made no attempt to control the mob or to disarm them." They state further:

> "Some of the wounded informed us that they had recognised some of those who had belaboured them, to be State Servants and Policemen. . . The complete inactivity on the part of the State Authorities was amazing. The situation was extremely grave, but the State appeared to have no anxiety about it and made no attempt to control or ease the situation."

From the testimony of these persons and several others the suspicion naturally arises that the goondas were the tools of some unscrupulous officials. It will be in the interests of the higher authorities themselves, whose reputation is most at stake, to make an impartial and searching inquiry into these atrocities and bring to book the persons responsible for them, whoever they may be.

Promise Of Victory

Reports from Rajkot are not less frightful. Our correspondent there cites the case of eighteen Satyagrahis who were arrested, taken to a distant wilderness, brutally beaten and "thrown away separately into thorny bushes." One of these was picked up later in an unconscious condition. Many prisoners have been put in the cells of the Sardhar jail, which Sir Patric Cadell had condemned as being unfit for human habitation when he was Dewan of Rajkot. The prisoners are also reported to be ill fed, denied any bedding or blanket at night and otherwise so maltreated that several of them have been on hunger-strike these twelve days. The Local Bar Association, which applied for permission to interview the prisoners, is understood to have been refused the permission. Interviews even to near relatives are forbidden. In his message to the Limbdi Parishad Gandhiji said: "Limbdi people must prepare for endless suffering, and victory is assured." This applies to many other States, too. It is cheering to think that lakhs of people in various States, far from being cowed down by the terrible suffering inflicted on them, defy it where they do not court it. That is itself a great victory, and a promise of greater victory.

Well Deserved Denunciation

"Immoral, unsuccessful and ultimately destructive," this is how Senator Pittman of America describes the policy of appeasement. Both biting and trenchant, it effectively sums up the nature and implications of Mr. Chamberlain's grand contribution to world peace. Prostrate Spain and Czecho-Slovakia bear witness to the immorality of the policy. That it has failed and that the ever-growing militancy and aggressiveness of totalitarian powers is mainly and directly due to it is evident to all except the wilfully blind champions of it who dare not see. Nor can any one question Senator Pittman's analysis of the future intentions of the totalitarians. But we wish he had held out something more definitely hopeful than that "Roosevelt's policy was to avoid alliances but to give the 'opposed Governments' all the help they could legally give, short of war." So far even the alternative has not been translated into effective practice—the case of China is an instance. Let us however hope that they are now going to do better. Meanwhile, it is pleasing to note that a well arranged demonstration of 20,000 Nazis has evoked overwhelming hostility in New York.

A Japanese Threat

Chinese "gun-men" have accounted for another pro-Japanese Chinese, this time a Marquis. And they have followed it up with an attack on Japanese controlled Chinese police. The "outrage" has greatly upset the Japanese, as it should. It shows that the people of China are so passionately moved by patriotic resolve to fight the Imperialist aggressor that there is no refuge even in the International settlement for Chinese who act and otherwise behave as enemies of the nation. Japan, we note, threatens to stop the terrorism by taking the law in their own hands in her International Settlement and the French concession on the ground of "exercising her right of self-defence." We are interested to see how the Powers react to this threat. But one point is immediately noteworthy: the Japanese admit that protection of pro-Nanking Chinese will be a measure of "self-defence," that, therefore, the Nanking Government is really a Japanese Government.

A Case For Prohibition

By H. P. Dastur

This is in reply to Mr. Karaka's article on prohibition. It is written without any mental reservation about Mr. Karaka's sincerity and only to voice individual view that there should be prohibition, now, complete, and at any cost. He writes, he says, to point out difficulties. Does he know of anything in this world really worth-doing, and not full of difficulties?

Before Mahatmaji first mooted the problem of prohibition, I was used to an occasional peg of whisky, an occasional bottle of beer, and a lot more than one man's share of toddy everytime I was in the country on a holiday. I am a medical practitioner of thirty-five years' standing, and my lot for the major part of my career has been thrown in with the Indian labourer; and the close contact, year after year, made it increasingly clear to me that there was something radically wrong with the Indian labourer, and the one thing that was mainly obstructing his uplift was the evil of drink. When Mahatmaji first started his campaign of prohibition, I felt that there was at last a man who meant real business. My convictions on the subject being what they were, I felt that the least I could and should do, if I was at all sincere about my convictions, was to begin prohibition with myself.

Mr. Karaka's first argument is that prohibition has come too soon. But once a thing is accepted as an evil, and Mr. Karaka accepts drink as such, how can any attempt for its eradication ever be too soon? It can be too late, but never too soon.

More Employment

He takes it for granted that the few are going to suffer for the rest. Why? True, those engaged in the liquor trade will become jobless temporarily, but they will soon find other jobs, for prohibition means nothing if not a useful measure for relieving unemployment, and that in more than one way. One of the mischiefs that follows drink is the inefficiency of the Indian labourer and peasant. Prohibition will replace this with efficiency, and thus give a much needed impetus to Indian industries and commerce, and that in its turn will create more new jobs than be filled up by the present liquor tradesmen. At present, people spend crores of rupees every year on liquor. When prohibition comes they will not hide all this money in stockings. They will spend it otherwise, thus creating employment in other directions. I give a concrete example from my practice. A mill operative, head of a family of five, was a heavy drunkard spending more than half of his income on drink. The wife finding it difficult to make both ends meet, had to go to work. When Mahatmaji first started prohibition, he gave up drink. In six six months' time it was not necessary for the wife to go to work. So the job must have gone to some other needy person. Thus one man's giving up drink helped two families. The amount he was spending in drink, now went to better food and clothing for the family. If the liquor trade suffered because of his abstinence, other trades profited at least to an equal extent.

Swift And Sure

Another argument is that prohibition should be introduced gradually to enable those displaced to look out for new jobs. But the psychology of drink and drunkards will not permit this. In my practice, I continuously come across patients who drink more than is good for them. When they themselves realise that, some of them decide to give it up gradually. But they keep deciding for the rest of their lives, and finally carry their decision with them to their graves. While others make up their minds to give it up completely there and then, and succeed marvellously. There is only one way of attacking the evil of drink,—to overwhelm it with full-blooded opposition from all four sides.

But the time is not opportune for such a reform, says Mr. Karaka. It is difficult, he argues, for a graduate to earn thirty rupees. Where then is the displaced liquor tradesman going to get a job? But has Mr. Karaka tried to probe out why a graduate is not able to earn even thirty rupees?

Because of the inefficiency and chaos, that is distributed gratis

(Continued on page 12 col. 4)

THE POPE AND THE VATICAN POLICY

Church Triumphant Unthinkable Under Fascism

(By: "Observateur")

We stand against this movement ('the Spanish Rebels') which is subversive of the legitimate authority and hostile to the public will because we are forced to do so by our profoundly Christian principles. . . At this moment we appear at your side for two reasons: first because Christ does not preach the bayonet, the bomb, or high explosive for the conquest of ideas and hearts, but love and secondly because we have no fears of your proletarian movement nor of your social emotions, for we know how much justice there is in them and how they had to be

Why did Christ come to this world? Did Christ come to the earth to aid the powerful or to raise and console the weak? We, between the powerful and the weak, are with the weak, with the people, for we are born of the people and are fighting for them.

The eloquent phrases of Jose Antonio de Aguirre, the brilliant leader of the Basque elected President at the historic Casa de Juntas at Gernika, were addressed to the Spanish Republican Cortes on the eve of the Fascist invasion into the Basque country: and although the Basque, a noble people who always have had love for freedom and democracy in their blood, have fought with a rare heroism and lost to the superiority of German 'planes and Italian artillery (not to mention the Flachas Negro, they express so poignantly the stubbornness, the Catholic piety and righteousness of the Basques.

Papal Fallibility

They express, too, a spirit of Catholicism which is shared by the largest Spanish and non-Spanish populations of the faithful that are engaged in the struggle against fascism and over which Prof. Alfonso who, in his article, "The Pope and the People" gives a deliberately distorted view of the Papal policy "vis-a-vis" fascist aggression, may ponder and derive a distinct spiritual benefit as an honest practising Catholic. Whatever opinion one may entertain regarding the personal qualities of the Pope that are being so prominently featured in the clerical press, truth demands that the mistakes of the Vatican policy guided by the late Pope should be examined not in terms of the doctrine of obedience enforced on Catholics, but in those of the genuine Catholic conscience. The Pope thus may doctrinally remain infallible for the faithful without forcing the well-informed public opinion, both Catholic and non-Catholic, to accept a view of the Vatican policy that is based on the hypothesis of infallibility of judgment in foreign affairs. Prof. Alfonso, for instance, ignores totally the fact.

Church Under Fascism

Prof. Alfonso, for instance, totally ignores the fact that, whatever "material" advantages the Vatican diplomacy hoped to achieve, and might have actually achieved, during the years its agreements with the totalitarian powers worked smoothly, they have been set off by the conflict created by the latter either in weakening, or repudiating openly the terms agreed upon mutually. The Pope himself in his recent utterances has expressed his disappointment, disillusion and despair regarding the success of a collaboration which according to the calculations of the Vatican was to bring to the Church a power that could co-exist with that of the masters and rulers of totalitarian Europe. The Vatican policy proved itself completely fallacious and fallible. It ignored the too obvious fact that, whether it was Italian fascism or German fascism all fascism was jealous and intolerant of any power other than its own; that, in the nature of fascism, the tolerated Church could exist only as an instrument of its will, ambitions and plans of conquest; and that, the revivalist Church militant haunting the medieval mind, had had no place in the scheme things introduced, by the ideology and organisational effort of fascism, except that of accepted inferiority "because fascism aspired *and continues to aspire, it may be through a common spiritual affinity and institutional resemblance to replace the Church and usurp, through every means in its power, the fundamental and ultimate function of spiritual as well as every other kind of authority.*

To-morrow

As fascism, aided by the Church, has entrenched and stabilised itself year after year, it has sought to weaken, certainly with phenomenal success, the power and influence of the Church and it aspires to totally undermine her influence. The process of conquest cannot be arrested, whatever the Church did, until the policy of clerico-fascist collaboration which has so far proved so disastrous were reviewed and reversed. Perhaps, a Cardinal Pacelli with his understanding of fascist diplomacy and superior knowledge of European affairs can build up such an orientation and, as the "Reuter" message reports, Il Duce well may watch with alertness the business of the new Pope's appointment. The fate of the Church hangs on it.

C'est Moi

As regards Prof. Alfonso's other, too tiresomely stereotyped apologetics in behalf of what he imagines to be Catholic action but which, judged by the actual objective conditions obtained in Catholic countries, should be characterised as Catholic reaction, they reveal both his ignorance and lack of correct understanding of political happenings. The Church's steering clear of the Right and the Left is no doubt an admirable policy. But is she adhering to it? We are furnished, on the contrary, with the most conclusive and irrefutable evidence of the alliance with the Right (and it is a fascist flank) which, whether or not it weakens the Left, is trying to destroy the Centre-democracy which alone can tolerate according to its well-known creed, freedom of religious belief and its unhampered practice. The Catholic reactionary glibly repeats like the propaganda parrot: Give unto Caesar. . . . Yes, but does he know his modern Caesar, who says, unlike any Caesar: "Leglise C'est Moi." The Caesar does not wait to be given what is juridically his. He takes, he devours; the whole world belongs to him.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

DOUBLY DISCREDITED

At a time when organised goondaism is rampant in several Indian States and poor people suffer most from it, it is significant that questions in the British Parliament express solicitude only for the Princes and their treaty rights and none for the suffering people. Do the treaties impose no obligation in the "Paramount Power" to protect the States people from persecution by the Princes? If so, the treaties are doubly discredited and will break under the weight of their own iniquity. If the "Paramount Power" cannot give the States people any protection, they should at least refrain from helping the Princes in their repressive methods. In any case it is best for the States' people struggling for responsible government or even for elementary civil liberties not to expect any real sympathy either from the Rulers or the so-called Paramount Power.

"BRAZEN EFFRONTERY"

Nothing evidently can beat the "pachydermatous complacency" of Mr. Neville Chamberlain. In the Defence Debate he had a fling at the League on its failure, forgetting how the failure was brought about and by whom. The man, speaking on a proposition designed to facilitate the expenditure on arms, had the hardihood to praise himself for his policy, a policy which has killed the League and brought about a situation in which re-arming to a colossal extent has become necessary and eventual war inevitable. Was Major Attlee wrong in accusing him of "unwarrantable complacency and brazen effrontery," or in asserting that "these arms were a measure of the Premier's failure, not his success?"

RAILWAY CUT MOTIONS

The Central Assembly devoted most of its time on Tuesday to passing a number of cut motions on the railway demands. The criticism of Indian railway administration is a hardy annual in the Assembly but the very fact that identical cut motions are being passed for a number of years conclusively proves that the Railway Road is doing precious little to rectify the various grievances. At any rate the response is too meagre and half-hearted to satisfy public opinion and as balanced a person as Mr. N. M. Joshi declared during the debate that after eighteen years' experience, his attitude had become one of despair. He roundly observed that Indian railways were being run, first in the interests of the rulers and next of the rich. The third class passengers, who contributed 33 times more than the first-class passengers, were provided with only one seat for every 48½ persons as against one seat for every 10 first class passengers. No criticism is needed to emphasise this glaring anomaly!

UNCONVINCING DEFENCE

The defence given by Sir Thomas Stewart of the Government's policy regarding third-class passengers is hardly calculated to convince anybody. His observation, however, that out of a census of 25,000 trains only 300 were found to be overcrowded cannot be accepted at its face value, without getting further details of that census. The fact that the other cut motions also were passed without division shows the strength of the popular feeling on this vital subject. The demand for the construction of locomotives in this country, though it is being pressed from year to year, is cooly flouted by the Government on one pretext or another. The rate and freight policy, too, has always worked in a manner detrimental to the national interests. The salaries of the higher railway staff are generally bloated, while the myth of efficiency has been finally exploded by the recent series of disasters on the E. I. Railways. The entire position needs radical overhauling, which, however, is not likely to be undertaken under the present irresponsible regime.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Whispered scandal always sounds like a stage whisper.

* * *

Sometimes it's the man who doesn't hesitate who gets lost.

* * *

When a mother gives her child a sponge bath she uses a wash-rag.

* * *

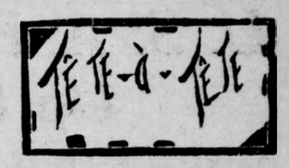
Beware of the man who finds it necessary to boast of his honesty.

* * *

Even an optimist is apt to backslide when he has a boil on the back of his neck.

* * *

In most cases a man doesn't realize how lucky he is when a woman refuses to marry him.



WITHOUT COMMENT—

Major Attlee (Lab.):...Does that mean that the reduction in the Anglo-Italian Agreement was a reduction that could be made up afterwards?

Mr. Butler: The terms of the agreement were contained in the letter signed on April 16 by Count Ciano. The terms of the letter were actually carried out.

Major Attlee: Does it mean that they would merely reduce for a certain time, and thereafter make an increase again?

Mr. Butler: It is a statement of intention which was carried out. There was no question of perpetuity when the letter was written. (Opposition laughter).

—Proceedings in Commons on the subject of Italian reinforcements in Libya.

* * * *

The Hon. Mr. Nichaldas Vazirani, interrupting, said to His Highness, "You gave birth to the Sind Province. We look to you to take care of us and solve for us the problem."

The Aga Khan admitted (sic!) his responsibility in the matter and agreed to do everything possible.

—Karachi report.

It would be interesting to hear the view the other claimant to the baby, Mr. M. A. Jinnah.

(The Junior Colleague assures us that Mr. Jinnah has more or less resigned his claim for the time being as witness the statement of the Sind Muslim League).

* * * *

It was inexcusable, said the Aga Khan, that a poor country like India should continue to pay salaries thrice as much as those in rich countries like France, Germany and Japan.

We seem to hear the cry going up from Anglo-India, Bureaucratia and Government of India: "Pardon us, Thou too His Highness Brutus!"

* * * *

Warned up by such an inexcusable phenomenon (by the way we congratulate His Highness on discovering it in the year 1939), the Aga Khan finally declared that "the country was not devoid of public-spirited and self-sacrificing men and women who would willingly agree to work on a reduced salary as the Congress Ministries had done."

Good heavens! What are Sir Sikandar Hayat and Mr. Fazlul Haq then? Self-spirited and public-sacrificing men?

* * * *

TELLING A TALE—

"Of the many arguments he (Dr. Ambedkar), ranged against the Government policy a telling one was the fact that the consumption of liquor per head in the Province was less than an ounce per annum—actually a quarter of an ounce."

—Anglo-Indian Report.

The annual consumption of cocaine is less than .00001 ounce per head, therefore, abolish its prohibition.

* * * *

"Is drink a problem?" asks Dr. Ambedkar.

The question, undoubtedly does credit to the intelligence of the eminent Doctor.

* * * *

Senator Pittman describes the policy of appeasement as "Immoral, unsuccessful and ultimately destructive."

In two words Nevillishly Realistic.

* * * *

The League, suggested Mr. Chamberlain in the Commons, must abandon "the idea that peace can be imposed by force."

And, believe it or not, he was speaking on the Defence Debate in support of the proposal to raise a loan of another few hundred million pounds for armaments.

* * * *

Mr. Chamberlain, says a Berlin newspaper, fails to "look for the cause of the cause of the trouble (the armaments race) where it can be found with so much ease."

Is that an invitation to Berchtesgaden?

* * * *

General Itagaki has given a warning that Japan may have to deal with "terrorism" in the International Settlement and French Concession in Shanghai herself."

We await developments with the greatest and liveliest interest.

* * * *

A British Minister, Mr. R. S. Hudson, is about to visit Moscow in pursuit of trade.

In spite of Napoleon, one must pay tribute to the adaptability of the British.

And, if necessary, they don't mind doing it with a vengeance. A later report says that Lord Halifax went to dinner with the Soviet Ambassador.

* * * *

"Well," said the husband, to end an argument, "all I can say is—only absolute idiots are certain."

"Are you sure, darling?"

"Yes, I am!"

U. S. A. Puts Up Bold Front

Wilson In Fighting Speech Hits Out At Fascist Nations

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.

Asserting that "America now finds it necessary to answer the dictators in their own language" Mr. Wilson the Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, urged the House to approove the Naval Air Base Bill for nearly 54 million dollars.

He declared during a heated debate on the proposal to establish a seaplane base at Buam that "the world might just well know that America is not going to submit to being destroyed with other unprepared democracies".—Reuter.

CLUMSY ATTEMPT TO MAKE MISCHIEF

Opinion In Washington

WASHINGTON Feb. 22

Continued attacks by the Italian and German press against President Roosevelt are viewed here as a clumsy attempt to make mischief by painting Mr. Chamberlain as a man of peace and President Roosevelt as a man of war.

This viewpoint was endorsed by the National Council for prevention of war which condemned Senator Pittman's "recklessness" in denouncing the policy of appeasement.—Reuter.

Tokio Apologizes To Britain

For Bombing British-Leased Territory In China

TOKIO, Feb. 22.

Japanese army authorities have apologised to the British authorities in Hongkong following the British protest against bombing within British-leased territory.

The apology was delivered through the Japanese Consul-General in Hongkong.

JAPANESE THREAT

Commanders of Japanese Military and Naval Forces called on the Chairman of the Municipal Council of the International Settlement, Shanghai, and requested him to assent to the adoption of effective measures to cope with terrorist outrages

The Japanese authorities in Shanghai, according to a Domei Agency message have decided failing satisfaction from Shanghai Municipal Council on the recent terrorist wave, to "take independent action for maintaining peace and order in Shanghai." This despatch follows an Emergency Conference of Japanese diplomatic, military and naval authorities aboard the cruiser "Izumo."

SUSPECTS ROUNDED UP

Two hundred suspects were arrested in connection with the recent terrorist outrages, but they were later released. The arrests followed a clean-up drive by a force of eight hundred including a hundred troops belonging to the Surrey Regiment in the "bad lands," the area outside the Western District of the International Settlement.

DETECTIVE SHOT DEAD

A Chinese Private Detective was shot dead at a tea house in the International Settlement Shanghai, this morning.

POWERS HELP TO CHINA

Dr. H. H. Kung speaking at the closing ceremony of the National Peoples' Congress at Chungking on Tuesday declared that Britain, America and other friendly Powers were giving China material assistance. Dr. Kung gave a report in which he spoke of the strength of China's financial position.

JAPANESE 'PLANES SHOT DOWN

Nine out of a fleet of Japanese bombers which raided Lanchow, the capital of Kansu Province, were shot down oby the Chinese pursuit 'planes according to official reports.—Reuter.

VIDARBHA SURPRISE

Aney Resigns From Provincial Congress Executive?

NAGPUR Feb. 22

Mr. M' S. Aney has tendered resignation of his membership of the Vidarbha (Berar) P. C. C. Executive Committee according to the report published in the "Maharashtra" to-day.

The message states that Mr. Aney who is now in Delhi for the Central Assembly Session has forwarded his letter of resignation to the Vidarbha P. C. C. authorities. Reasons of his resignation are not known at present.—A. P.

World Achievement.

Exit Jack Frost

We are indebted to the Children's Newspaper (which no grown-up need ever be afraid of reading) for this story of how an English fruit-grower overcame the greatest menace to his trees:

Blue skies on spring days cause anxiety to the owners of the orchards, for when the skies are blue the nights are cold and there descends those sudden frosts which destroy the tender blossoms and reduce the value of the anticipated fruit crops to a mere song.

An amateur who owns a few acres near Bedford found that the frost-laden air does not, as a rule, extend to a height exceeding nine yards from the ground. Above that level the air remains warm. So the area needing protection was a limited one, and he set to work to invent a cheap oil-stove which he could light when the frosts were about. This stove costs 3s. 6d. and is a round box with a lid and two air-holes into which are poured two gallons of oil, feeding the wick made of sacking fixed on wire. Forty of these primitive stoves are distributed over each acre.

In order that he may know when the frosts come and it is time to light his stoves he has connected an alarm bell in his bedroom with a thermometer outside. The bell rings when the temperature drops below a certain point. When it rings he takes a blow-lamp and hurries round his orchards lighting each stove, and within quarter of an hour the air is being warmed up.

Last year he only had to light up once and in 1932 on three occasions, so that his oil bill is not heavy, and the few pounds spent on the stoves are well spent, as they have saved hundreds of pounds of fruit.

His neighbours have appreciated the value of his work, and when the spring frost began this year a battery of 20,000 oil-stoves was in position to ward it off.

Give Back Our Colonies

Nazi Press Demand: Chamberlain's Statement On "Folly" Of Armament Race Welcomed

BERLIN, Feb. 22

Mr. Chamberlain's references in the House of Commons "The Folly" of the present armaments race finds a ready echo in the newspapers.

The "Berliner Boersenzeitung" describing the statement as "A most noteworthy concession", regrets, however, that Mr. Chamberlain failed to "look for the cause of the trouble where it can be found with so much ease."

After references to "ship-wrecking Germany's disarmament proposals" and the necessary "preliminary conditions for appeasement which alone can give rise to a general arms limitation agreement" the newspaper adds "Britain does not need to drift towards bankruptcy. She need only desist from her continuous efforts to evade the problems which are pressing for a solution."

GIVE BACK COLONIES.

British industrialists who are coming to Germany should seize the opportunity to discuss solution of the colonial question, says the "Danziger Vorposten".

If Germany received her colonies back she would not have to force her exports to the extent she has now to do to get foreign currency for buying colonial raw materials. This again would benefit British exports and thus help to alleviate British unemployment situation

UNWANTED HELP.

Any suggestion that Britain wants to give Germany as economic assistance in order to pave the way for an honourable co-existence in the spirit of the Munich Agreement is sharply rejected in the official organ, "The Diplomatische Korrespondenz," which says that Germany has never asked such help nor does she desire it in this form. The real motive behind Britain's willingness to negotiate is her own profit rather than generosity, says the writer.

"The Hamburger Fremdenblatt" is none too pleased that Mr. Hudson is going to Moscow after Berlin. The British lion, it says, is now trying to prove that in perfect training has found his old form again.

CIANO'S VISIT.

It is understood in Berlin that the plan for Count Ciano to interrupt his journey through Germany to or from Warsaw for talks with German leaders has been dropped.—Reuter.

BR. DEFENCE DEBATE

Opposition Amendment Defeated

LONDON, Feb. 22.

The pith of the opposition's case appeared in the speech of Mr. A. V. Alexander in which he declared that the opposition would not vote against the main proposal because armaments represented thereby were really required, but their token amendment was designed to express disapproval of the policy which had led to this situation and because of inadequate check the Government were exercising on taxpayers' behalf in relation to spending money.

The Government's reply came from Mr. Morrison as the spokesman in the House of Commons for Lord Chatfield. Mr. Morrison said: "The taking of defence measures of very considerable character does not denote that we are subscribing to the inevitability of war."

Dealing with the part the army will play in the event of a continental war. Mr. Morrison said the Government fully agree that once involved in war we could not proceed upon the principle of limited liability (cheers). All our resources will have to be thrown in. What we have to consider now is preparation which would have to be made for the initial stage of war if it happened.

The Government have no difficulty in giving the assurance that the conversations already begun between the British and the French staff will naturally cover the respective roles to be played in the first stages of conflict.

We do not contemplate the accumulation of reserves or of war potential in peace time on a scale comparable with that which prevailed in the later stages of the Great War.

We intend that our plan should be consistent and complete—men, munitions and war potential, all to take their appropriate place in relation to each other.

The opposition amendment was **defeated by 310 votes to 127 and** the 800 million sterling Government motion was carried.

In the course of his speech yesterday in the Commons after commenting that the civil defence had somewhat lagged behind the three chief defence services, Mr. Chamberlain said:—

"Even in the case of civil defence under Sir John Anderson's organization the necessary measures are now falling into place. I think it will not be very long before we are able to say about our air-raid precautions and kindred measures that they are giving us the results we desire to see."

Turning to the financial aspects Mr. Chamberlain said "I wonder whether even now the House has grasped the full significance of the scale of expenditure, which is here contemplated. Five hundred eighty millions is a figure, which does not all far short of the whole national debt at the beginning of the Great War That by no means is the end of the story"

CHURCHILL'S SPEECH

Mr. Churchill who followed Major Attlee described the present period of history as the period of bloodless war. They hoped and prayed that this war would remain bloodless and subsequently real peace would emerge. In the present midway position, unparalleled in our history, it was essential to the realisation of our hopes that the full strength of Britain, actual and potential, should be used to the highest advantage by the Chancellor. It was right, therefore, that the Chancellor should use the powerful and heavy weapon of British credit.

Mr. Churchill added it seemed that the right balance had been struck by the Chancellor between revenue and loan expenditure in defence. This massive loan bill had been a factor of confidence at home and a factor upon the side of stability abroad.

It was not the British way to indulge in any vain inglorious boasting, nevertheless it was right to say that Britain could stand the strain better than any community in the world.

The coming year would see a very great accession to our defensive strength. For the first time British aircraft factories will be earning sums on a scale that had hitherto been only attained by Germany.—Reuter

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The Hollywood preview of "Jesse James", the film of the famous bandit in which Tyrone Power is starred and Henry Fonda runs away with the acting honours, was marked by an interruption. Near the end, Tyrone Power lays down his guns, and immediately after a shot in the back and killed. And as he laid them down a girl in the audience shrieked out "No, no, NO-O-O-O," just the way the kids yell to their favourite hero when he doesn't see the villain creeping up behind him with a rock in his hand. Believe it or not—the girl who screeched was none other than Joan Crawford.

A MODERN "ARJUN"

Prof. Satyapal's Astonishing Feats Of Archery And Yogic Control

Some extraordinary feats of archery and control of heart-beats were performed before the staffs of the "Bombay Chronicle," the 'Bombay Sentinel" and the "Bombay Samachar" at the offices of these journals on Tuesday evening by Professor Satyapal of the Gurukul, Secunderabad, Dt. Bulandshahr, U.P., who has arrived in Bombay on his way to Western Countries, where he proposes to hold demonstrations of his unique skill in the difficult arts of archery and Yogic self-control, for which ancient India was justly famous. Prof. Satyapal has been awarded a number of medals by various institutions all over India in appreciation of his attainments.

He began his programme by shooting an arrow, from a distance of about 15 ft., at the hardly visible thread by which a garland was held up in the air, so that the garland slipped round the neck of the person who sat beneath it, after the thread had been severed by the arrow

He similarly snapped the threads from which balls were suspended, both when these balls were stationary and when they were moving. Later he allowed himself to be blindfolded and successfully aimed his arrows, even in that state, at targets which he located from mere memory only, after touching them once and being bodily turned round and round so as to make him lose all sense of direction.

He also correctly read out, in this blindfolded state, the words written in chalk on a blackboard—letters, the tops of which only he had touched with his fingers.

He next gave an astonishing demonstration of his ability to control his heart-beats. After making two Bombay doctors (Dr. Dara Rustomji Hakim, B.Sc. M.B.B.S., F.R.M.S. (Lond.) and Dr. Rustomji Bhagat, M.B.B.S.) sit on either side of him on chairs and feel his pulse on both hands, he sat stock-still and completely stopped his heart-beats for the space of about 20 seconds. He also increased and lessoned the number of these heart-beats at will more than once.

EATS GLASS

Prof. Satyapal's last and most astounding feat of all was the "eating", i.e., chewing and gulping down of the glass pieces of an electric bulb, as if they were lumps of sugar. He was apparently none the worse for this performance.

The professor had many more equally amazing and mystifying feats and tricks up his sleeve but for want of time he would not show them on this occasion. He was heartily applauded by the gathering at the end of every feat.

Outrage In International Settlement

Gunmen Attack Chinese Policemen

SHANGHAI, Feb. 21

A band of gunmen entered the western district of the International Settlement this morning and attacked five Chinese Policemen of whom one died.

A passer-by belonging to the Japanese controlled Chinese Police was also fatally injured. The gunmen escaped into the Japanese controlled area.—Reuter

ITALO-JAPANESE RELATIONS

Plea For Durable Friendship

ROME, February 22.

The Japanese Ambassador, Shiratori, addressing the Friends' Japan Association stated "in face of the international political situation more particularly taking into account the position of Italy and Japan with regard to it, our two nations must not be satisfied with simple friendship; we must endeavour to arrive as a more solid and durable basis for such friendship."—Reuter.

POLISH GOVT. DENY REPORT

No Wholesale Arrests Of German Girls

WARSAW Feb. 22.

The report of wholesale arrests of German girls is officially denied.

It is stated that two girls who did not have proper identification papers were arrested at the frontier and were detained for further examination.

Earlier it was reported that all the girl members of the German Hiking Club in the Polish corridor were arrested on charge of carrying on secret service on political purpose.—Reuter.

Field Day For Muslim League In Assembly

Two Cut Motions On Demands For Grants Under Railway Budget Carried

NEW DELHI, Feb. 22.

In the Central Assembly to-day, the Muslim League Party's cut motion regarding the failure of the Railway Board to enforce the Government of India's resolution of 1934, which is generally known as "Appointments Award", was carried without a division.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah made it clear that it was not a censure motion.

Another cut motion moved by Mr. Azharali of the Muslim League Party on the general policy of the Railway Board was also carried without a division.

Discussion on demands for grants under the Railway Budget was continued to-day in the Assembly.

The first of the cut motions tabled by the Muslim League Party was moved by Maulvi Abdul Ghani to discuss the inadequate representation of Muslims in Railway Services.

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Fazl-i-Haq Piracha supported the motion.

Mr. N. M. Joshi opposed promotion on communal considerations.

BR. RULE TO BLAME.

Mr. Abdul Rashid Chaudhury quoted more figures to prove the case for the Muslims and declared that if there were no qualified Muslims available, it was only a poor reflection on 150 years of benign British rule.

Mr. Bajoria in a fighting speech declared that appointments should go, not by population percentages, but according to educational qualifications.

Voice: What about Anglo-Indians?

Mr. Bajoria: Oh. Sir Henry Gidney claims that they are born with an engine in their stomachs (Laughter).

TWO SUGGESTIONS.

Sir Raza Ali had two suggestions for the Government. He suggested that Government should take the same steps for raising the Muslim quota. As they took in giving effect to their Indianisation programme. Another suggestion which he had to offer was that intermediate recruitment should be instituted instead of waiting for Muslims to rise from the lowest grade.

Sir Henry Gidney while supporting the motion suggested that recruitment should be on the basis of the total educated population.

Mian Shahban Khan asked for an additional quota for Muslims during the next ten years. He suggested the appointment of an Advisory Committee from Muslim members of the legislature to advise the Railway Board on recruitment questions.

Mr. Muhammad Nauman quoted statistics on the E. B. Railway, which he considered to be the worst offender.

Bhai Parmanand opposing condemned the vicious principle introduced by the Government and declared that it was the old policy of divide and rule.

NO BREACH OF BARGAIN.

Sir Thomas Stewart replying felt some doubt as to whether there was a complete and precise apprehension as to the exact obligations and liabilities of the Government of India for a breach of which they were now being charged. He explained the resolution of 1934 which was the Charter of the Minorities, under which the Muslims were to get 25 per cent. Muslims had a total average of 20 per cent. on State-managed and 26 per cent. on company-managed railways.

Sir Thomas Stewart referring to Sir Raza Ali suggestion to accelerate in the same way as they did the Indianisation programme, denied that there was any deliberate policy of extra weightage adopted by Government in connection with the Indianisation programme.

He also pointed out that Sir Raza Ali's suggestion of intermediate recruitment had been anticipated and there were orders, which enabled 20 per cent intermediate recruitment from outside. In this also an appropriate share was given to the Muslims He assured the House that these were not mere paper orders but that every step was being taken to see that the percentage was being observed. Government have, therefore fulfilled their bargain. He appealed to the mover to withdraw the motion.

JINNAH'S STAND.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah replying to the appeal said, they wanted to leave a landmark and a beacon for Sir Thomas Stewart's successor on the records of the House to remind him of the demands of Muslims. He assured the Railway Member that it was not intended as a censure. He appealed to Bhai Parmanand and the Congress Party, which was dumb all through the discussion and considered themselves to be above all such considerations, to realise actualities instead of merely asserting their theories of the oneness of the nation.

CONGRESS OBJECTIVE

Mr. Satyamurthi explaining the Congress attitude declared that they were intent on the attaining of the freedom of the country as early as possible with the co-operation of all others. They did not want to interfere in the domestic quarrel between the Europeans—the smallest minority in this country, which enjoyed the biggest representation—and the Muslims. Why should there be a quarrel on this issue? His party would be glad if the whole Treasury Benches were full of

(Continued on page 12, col. 5)

Palestine Conference Prospects

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Hopes of a compromise being reached at the Palestine Conference are fading.

This is the opinion of some diplomatic correspondents in the morning papers discussing the report that Mr. MacDonald is likely to make to the Cabinet to-day.

In Empire's Interest

The "Daily Telegraph" diplomatic correspondent sharing this view and expecting the British Government to produce its own plan, hints at the possibility of concessions to the Arabs, Government having to take into account the importance to the integrity of the Empire of retaining the active goodwill of the Arab states.

He continues that on the other hand Jews will be asked to recognise that the principle of a Jewish home in Palestine is preserved and that in the long run with the working out of other much larger schemes of settling Jews on Colonial territories, Jewry will tend to benefit rather than lose.

The Jewish Agency stated that it is understood that the Jewish delegation to the Palestine Conference expressed willingness to negotiate a settlement with the Arabs, either directly or through the Government.

The Jews urged a positive policy to raise the standard of the population in Palestine and facilitate Jewish settlement on land.

SUREST SAFEGUARD.

As regards immigration, the principle of absorptive capacity, by which the Jewish delegation stands, means immigration of a limited number for whom new opportunities can be created without depriving any section of the population of their means of subsistence. It is in any case determined from time to time not by the Jews but by the Government. This policy is the surest safeguard against the fear that the Arabs may be displaced through the influx of Jewish immigrants.

Sahdi Nashashibi, a cousin of the Arab Moderate leader, now attending the London Palestine Conference, was shot and wounded near Herod's Gate in Jerusalem.

Bombay Assembly

Fool-Proof Measures To Fight Liquor Smugglers

No Loophole To Contraband: No Mercy To Smugglers

(Continued from page 1).

should be a fair deal to the drunkards as well as to the tax-payers. She thought that the Special Fund created by Government was necessary, and that it should be encouraged.

Mr. S. H. Prater asked whether Government could claim that the superficial and perfunctory experiments conducted by Government in Ahmedabad had brought about any expansion on those lines. He thought that at the end of the period the feelings of Government would be same as described by Dr. Johnson on his second marriage, namely, "Triumph of

PLEDGE.

The Hon. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder was glad after he heard Mrs. Faiz B. Tyabji, although the Leader of the Opposition was not there to hear her, that the Muslim League Party was with the Ministry in the matter of enforcing complete prohibition. It should be remembered that they were only implementing the pledge Congress had given

It had been alleged by one of the Opposition members that they had undertaken a policy which amounted to almost an abscess of brain. He asked the members to judge for themselves, if they recalled the past statements of the members on the floor of the House.

He was sorry that the Leader of the Independent Labour Party was not present during the last budget session when a statement on behalf of his party was made them. Nor was he present now.

I. L. P. PRETENSIONS EXPOSED

It was stated a year ago on behalf of that Party that it (the Independent Labour Party) would not only support prohibition but even wanted to go ahead. The report further stated, the Minister read, that the members of the Party said. "Hear, hear."

WHAT DR. SOLANKI SAID.

In the Upper House, Dr. Solanki had drawn a tearful picture of the plight of his community. Dr. Solanki wished that his people should be won over and that they should not be ruined by drinking and that the bane of drink should be removed from this country.

But now a leader of his party stated that alcohol was no problem.

It had been suggested that doctors had admitted that an ounce of liquor could be consumed without any harm to one's health. But the limit of a drunkard was not the prescription of a doctor namely, one ounce, but three or four ounces

Referring to "Comrade" Jhabvala's criticism, the Minister stated that the "Comrade" had gone nearer to the millowners' view-point. Last year he demanded that prohibition should be carried out on the next day. But now he wanted to delay it for another year, and in the next year, he might desire to delay it for another five years. (Laughter).

The policy of Government had been made clear at the very outset when Congress took office. It was their aim to carry prohibition to every town and that was why they first experimented in Ahmedabad.

Continuing the Minister stated that Government had entered or was entering into agreements with border States. The States carried on prohibition on the basis of rationing; rationing, so far, in some States had been fully carried out and from the present results, he was sure, that it was bound to succeed.

AHMEDABAD EXPERIMENT.

With regard to the statement that the experiment in Ahmedabad was a failure, the Minister observed that everybody knew that Ahmedabad was a complete success. Even in the rural areas it was a complete success. And in this connection, he read out a recent report of the Excise Superintendent of the Bardoli Taluka. The report stated that in rural areas, there was not a single case of drunkenness, and no rowdyism. Purchase of liquor for ceremonies had been completely stopped. Tea was consumed in more quantities. Corn was not bartered for sugar and tea-dust. During the last four months no "dublas" were running after women, as they madly used to run during pre-prohibition days. In those days it was a hard job to rescue the women.

and then, and succeed marvellously. There [illegible] the failure was [illegible] by the [illegible] ment. Similarly all physicians who may wish to dispense any of these articles to their patients will have to keep accounts. The stocks of such trade and import liquor licencees as may wish to continue to supply their up-country customers outside the Total Prohibition Area, will be kept under excise bond on payment of the cost of the excise staff required to supervise the godown. Any person who may find that after the date which will be notified, he is likely to have in his possession liquor, drugs, etc., for which he will have no licence or permit or in quantities greater than his permit or licence may allow, will be allowed to deposit them in a Government warehouse and withdraw therefrom according to his terms of permit or licence thereafter".

PANDORA IN PANDORA'S BOX

Speaking on the budget proposals, the Premier stated that he wanted to clear some mis-statements. He had heard the criticisms of the Opposition members and the criticisms were characterised more by their vigour and vituperation than by any argument and reason. He then referred to the various epithets used by the Opposition members in describing the budget.

The Leader of the Opposition, on the other hand, used a more dignified and parliamentary style. But his analogy of Pandora's Box with all its evils let loose in this Province was an unhappy one. He asked whether several provisions made in the budget for nation-building activities were evils, which flesh was heir to. One striking point in the story was that by using the analogy, the Leader of the Opposition had indicated as no one else in the Opposition had indicated that there was hope in the budget. The last thing which flew from the Pandora's Box was Hope.

With regard to the attitude first taken by the Muslim League, he stated that the Prophet had ordained 13 centuries ago that no hitch or obstacles should be put in the way of Prohibition. If the League Party, had supported their programme, congratulations would have been showered on them. But he knew it was all due to differences of party politics.

A Muslim League Member: Mrs. Faiz Tyabji has stated the Muslim League Party attitude.

The Premier stated that he was unfortunately not in the House to hear her speech. But he was glad to note that the Muslim League Party wholeheartedly supported the Congress programme of Prohibition

Many uncharitable things had been uttered in the House against the budget proposals. Many misstatements had been made. The genuineness of the budget proposals had been lost sight of.

With regard to the argument that the Urban immovable property tax at 10 per cent ratable value, the Premier pointed out that even the Municipality had not fully exploited the resources. The utilisation of the taxes was on a larger scale. In the words of a famous Diarist he wanted the "orphans and widows" mentioned by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in his Scout's story, being weak, should be left alone.

He stated that Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was very unkind to the Ministry. But he should know in that the Ministry had no eye to popularity, and that it was prepared to take any risk. It was stated that some of the proposals constituted a new election manifesto. Others threatened that they would lose the elections. It did not matter whether they won in the elections or not, but they would certainly fulfil the pledges they had given after mature consideration.

It was curious that upto the time the present budget was presented, the charge against the Ministry was that they were the benchmen of capitalists and vested interests. But now there were criticisms against the Urban immovable property tax and he could still see the representative of the Millowners' Association staring at him. Mr. Parulekar still went on ranting against the Ministry and called them "bourgeois". He only wanted to show the character of their criticisms. But they were not perturbed, and he still maintained that they were the friends of the poor, the needy and the distressed.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta by drawing picture showed that as a result of the property tax infant mortality would mount up, illiterates would increase and people would die of various kinds of diseases in the City. That showed that Government would not do anything in the matter, that it

(Continued on page 9, col. 3)

permit to have in his possession, any liquor, foreign or country, and/or other intoxicants. It will also be illegal to possess medicine containing spirit, medicated wine, Drakshasavas and other asavas containing alcohol, brandy for medical purposes, unless it has been dispensed by a licensed chemist on the prescription of a registered medical practitioner or "approved" vaid or hakim.

PERMITS TO NON-ASIATICS

"While Government holds the view that the consumption of intoxicants, whether Liquor or drugs, is alien to Indian culture, it recognises that such consumption is not condemned by Western Civilisation. Therefore, the issue of permits will be made only to persons of non-Asiatic domicile. Any breach of the conditions of the permit will render it liable for cancellation, whereafter the person concerned will not be entitled to purchase or consume alcoholic liquor.

FOR EMERGENCY ONLY

"It may be stated that on obtaining a registered medical practitioner's prescription, it will be possible to obtain from a licensed chemist 4 oz., of brandy and to keep this quantity in the house against emergency.

"The accounts will be open to

A SHORT STORY

Dog Language

(BY KARL GRAYSON).

Pierre was shocked when he arrived home and found that his cabin had been broken into and his furs stolen. Temporarily, however, he forgot the furs and the fact that their theft meant almost complete loss of profit from his winter on the Beaver. Atkim, the husky, who had been his companion and friend for three years, lay stretched out on the cabin floor, gray fur matted with blood.

Pierre dropped to his knees. As he did so the dog lifted its head; its tail weakly thumped the floor once. A prayer of thanksgiving escaped the trapper's lips. He picked the animal up in his arms and carried him to the bunk.

Minutes later, with boiling water, clean rags and antiseptic taken from his medical kit, Pierre set to work. The bullet had entered at a downward slant

fling at the League on its failure, [illegible] the failure was [illegible] below the dog's shoulder.

"Eet ees was fine theeng that you play possum an' make that feller theenk you dead, eh? Otherwise, I theenk he shoot you again."

Atkim thumped his tail and looked at his master with patient, trusting eyes. The dog did not whimper at the sting of the antiseptic.

Presently the bandaging was complete and Pierre stepped back. "Eet ees wan shame you cannot talk, mon ami. Otherwise you would tell me who this fur theef ees, eh? An' we would put a stop to the business for good." As he pried open a can and put more water on to boil, Pierre's anger grew. There had been reports this year all up and down the Beaver about the mysterious thief who pillaged camps while trappers were away on their lines, making of with thousands of furs.

Pierre ground his teeth with rage as he set his supper on the table. "Eef you could only talk, mon ami," he repeated, glancing fondly at the great shaggy beast watching him from the bunk. "Then, by ga' we fix heem, eh?"

Atkim thumped his tail and made a noise in his throat that was half way between a yelp and a bark. Pierre suddenly looked at him, and into his mind there flashed a magnificent idea. "By ga'!" he ejaculated abruptly, and brought his fist down onto the table with a blow that set the dishes to rattling.

Two weeks later Pierre packed most of his belongings into the light sleigh he used for travelling, harnessed Atkim to the pull rope and set off toward the south. The great dog, now completely well and strong, pulled the sleigh with an ease and speed that soon had the old trapper puffing in an effort to keep up.

That night they camped near the Big Falls, and the next day, shortly after noon, reached the Bar Creek trading post. Pierre went at once to the headquarters of the mounted police.

Constable Ray MacDonald listened gravely while Pierre told his story.

"You're not the only one who has suffered at the hands of this thief," the officer said. "We've had numberless complaints, but none in which a dog was shot." He rose and crossed to the window. "Frankly, we've had little success in picking up clues that might lead to the thief's identity. We'll get him sooner or later,—we always do. However, that doesn't bring your furs back, does it? A pity Atkim can't talk."

Pierre's teeth flashed. "M'sieu, eet ees one grand idea I have to get back all the furs and to catch thees thief. If you weel but listen—"

For five minutes the trapper talked excitedly. Gradually a look of amazement, then of excitement appeared on the officer's face. "By jove! it might work at that! They say—but there's no harm trying. It may, of course, Thomas Stewart of the Government's policy regarding third-means notheeng. My furs are gone. The season is nearly over. I have notheeng but time."

The next day, Pierre, with Atkim as usual at his heels, visited the trading post and engaged in conversation with Ahearn, the factor. He remained there most of the morning, exchanging greetings with other trappers who arrived from time to time. All had the same story. Some had been robbed of their entire winter's catch; others had managed to salvage a few valuable furs because they had taken the precaution to hide them, against a possible visit by the mysterious thief.

Two days passed and most of the trappers from the Beaver territory were in. Only two remained to report: A halfbreed named John Blackfeather and a Frenchman named Lameraux. Pierre knew them both, and had no reason to distrust either.

Blackfeather reported in that morning. Pierre saw him coming through the trading post window. Across the street Constable MacDonald had appeared in the police headquarters' doorway. Just at this moment Ahearn, the factor, opened the post doorway and Atkim, who had been lying at Pierre's feet, rose and growled, the hair standing up along his back. Before Pierre could stop him, the animal was through the door and with a snarl of rage had sprung upon the startled halfbreed. Blackfeather shrieked in terror.

From across the street Constable MacDonald came on the run, but Pierre was ahead of him.

"So! Eet ees you, John Blackfeather! You are the thief, eh?"

The halfbreed's terror-stricken eyes looked appealingly at the trapper. "Call him off! He'll kill me! You'll get your furs back! All of them!"

Pierre grinned at MacDonald. "Atkim ees well trained. No one else has he ever attacked without my command. I have train heem to talk, you see."

MacDonald smiled. "And very impressively at that," he remarked, reaching for his handcuffs.

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P2/41

MUTT AND JEFF—This Sausage Slogan Is a Boomerang! By BUD FISHER

MUTT & JEFF SAUSAGE SHOP
JEFF, OUR WINDOW AIN'T SNAPPY ENOUGH! WE SHOULD HAVE A SLOGAN TO DRAW THE TRADE!
WHAT DO YOU MEAN, MUTT?
WELL, TAKE THE DAIRY PEOPLE, FOR INSTANCE! THEY HAVE A CATCHY SLOGAN THAT SAYS:- "MILK FROM CONTENTED COWS"
NOT A BAD IDEA! LET ME THINK!
MUTT & JEFF SAUSAGE SHOP
SAUSAGE FROM PIGS WHICH DIED HAPPY!

Govt. Securities Will Fall In Popularity

Grigg's New Procedure For Negotiation Of Notes Condemned

With reference to the statement made by Sir James Grigg in the Central Legislative Assembly on Saturday in connection with title to Government Securities, a representative of the Bombay Chronicle" had a lengthy discussion with Mr. Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee, Chairman of the Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co., Ltd. Mr. Pranlal said:—

"I think Sir James Grigg's statement is the same as the reply of the Central Government which the Reserve Bank of India forwarded to the Bombay Exchange Banks' Association in July last. It does not, therefore, appear that he has cared to answer to the comments on the judgment of the Privy Council in the Suit "Secretary of State vs. Bank of India Ltd." made by correspondents in newspapers, to which Mr. Manu Subedar referred in his question. Your esteemed paper was the first to publish our letter on the subject in last December and a lot of correspondence since, but the Finance Member's statement does not answer the points raised therein and in your editorial article. Some of them are as follows:—

A VITAL DIFFERENCE

The impression of most Banks and Dealers that in obtaining renewed Government Paper they had a good title and that they were not responsible for any defect in the title of the old paper had been based on Government's own representations in the "Guide Book for Investors in Government Securities" and "Government Securities Manual" issued under their authority. You have already published in your paper Paras 57 and 58 of the "Guide Book" (1919) and Paras 35 and 40 of the "Manual" (1921). The gist of the statements Government have made in these publications goes to show that renewing a Note and getting it made out in the holder's name protects him from all possible risks of the endorsements on the old Note. After representing to the public that by renewal the holder gets the question decided and Government's obligation to the holder admitted and declared, and after having acted in accordance with that for years and years, what is Government's explanation for having made such a radical change in their practice and policy without consulting, or even so much as notifying, bodies most interested? In Para 58 of the "Guide Book" (1919) the Government have clearly used the words "THE HOLDER". But now the Finance Member in his statement advises the Banks and other Dealers, if there is any element of doubt, to get THE SELLER renew it before they take it. This is a most vital difference and I think goes contrary to Government's own published statements in their "Guide Book," as according to the "Guide Book" THE HOLDER is safe if he gets it renewed and it is not necessary for him to ask the SELLER to get it renewed as the Finance Member now says.

VEXATIOUS PROCEDURE

Besides, if Banks and other Dealers have now to ask the seller to get the Note renewed in his own name and then endorse the renewed Note in their favour, it will not only cause him (who more often than not would be an ordinary investor quite unconnected with the routine) extra trouble, but also it would mean a lapse of a week or ten days before he would realise his sale proceeds, as renewal usually takes that much time. Thus instead of getting cash on the counter in exchange for Government Securities as he has been used to, he will have now possibly to wait a week or more, not to speak of the trouble and annoyance. The marketability of the Government Securities, therefore, cannot help being affected in the case of ordinary investors who are neither Banks, Brokers nor Dealers. Besides, if the seller was not known to a Bank, Broker or Dealer, the latter would require to be assured that the seller and the renewer who endorses the Note is the same person on whose name the Note is renewed. This would put him to the trouble of getting an introduction and would not fail to prove vexatious generally to small investors. These precautions which would now be necessary must hamper the popularity of the securities particularly among the small investors whom the Government had themselves been very anxious to interest in investing in Government Securities (as will be seen from the fact that during the War period notes of small denominations of Rs. 25 even were put into circulation) and to whom Government have been anxious not to cause irritation and trouble (as they have stated from time to time in their official publications and communications).

ONE OF MANY DIFFICULTIES

Banks take draft accompanied by Government Securities to different towns in India, like Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, etc., for lakhs and lakhs of Rupees; and they have at that time to endorse every Note. If in view of the Finance Member's advice they decide to ask their party to get the Note renewed in his own name first before he handed it to the Bank for the draft, the Bank would have to wait 10 days before the Bank could take his draft and before he could get the money! And if the Bank did not ask him to renew it, then because of the Bank's endorsement it would have to remain liable. This is one of many instances of the difficulty that would arise by the change.

I think the present popularity of Government Securities has not a little to do with their ability to be cashed almost at once (most Banks have considered Government Securities as almost cash). The change which the Finance Member advises Banks to make will not prove to be in the interests of Government themselves because thereby it would be undoing or lessening the unique popularity that Government Securities have achieved.

What the Finance Member advises would have also the effect of confining Government Securities business to only excellent parities (like, say, the Imperial Bank of India) for even what are considered to be good Banks and reputable Dealers to-day might also perhaps cease to exist in this age of speed after ten or twenty years as has already happened in several cases.

SECURITIES WILL BE UNPOPULAR

It is a pity that the Finance Member now suggests in his reply that the same precautions as may be taken in the case of other negotiable instruments should also be taken in case of Government Securities for which the Government have gone to great pains and trouble (such as enacting a special legislation and procedure whereby they have succeeded in placing the Government Securities in a class all their own—in striking contrast to other negotiable instruments) for protecting those that invest in them and are by legislation bound to invest in them such as Guardians, Trustees, etc., Government Securities forming the most important of the Trustee Securities.

One of my Firms has been in Government Securities business for nearly fifty years and if what the Finance Member has stated is to be the last word in the matter, I am afraid we would have to make radical changes in our ways of dealing such as being unable to buy Government Securities on the counter in exchange for cash, and I have no doubt that the changes which will have to be made by us and others interested will seriously curtail the negotiability and the popularity of Government Securities especially in tight-money seasons.

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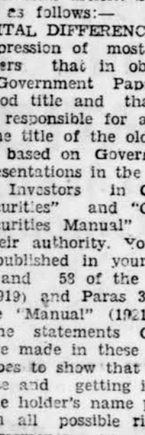

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FOOL-PROOF MEASURES TO FIGHT LIQUOR SMUGGLERS

(Continued from Page 8).

would not move even its little finger.

"I will show him what I am doing", the Premier added.

Government had been asked by the Leader of the Independent Labour Party to wait till Prohibition became a problem and he went on giving figures about America. The Premier thought that to wait till such a long period would be no great complement either to themselves or to their prudence. It had to be remembered that conditions in America were different. Their blood had been saturated for centuries together.

But in India there was still hope. And while there was hope, there were good religious influences which acted as checks and when they had some hold on the masses, they had to think about the problem unitedly and earnestly, and then only they could get the country rid of the evil.

EXPANSION AND CONSOLIDATION

With regard to the argument that nation-building activities were starved due to Prohibition, he stated that there were two sides to the question, namely, expansion and consolidation.

He pointed out that if those members who made such a criticism had just taken a little pain to can through the pages of the budget grants, they could have seen that provision for the expansion of the nation-building activities had been made. 4 lakhs had been provided for during the last year and 2,098 schools had been opened. A further grant of 7½ lakhs had been provided for in the current year, and four to five thousand new schools would be opened. The boon of Prohibition was given on one hand, he pointed out, and primary education was given on the other. It was their ambition and their hope that in the near future all the 21,000 and more villages would be covered by primary schools.

The Premier further stated that for giving proper education there should be trained teachers. A teacher should be trained for the job; otherwise it would not be a n school, and he who taught without proper training, could be called a teacher.

Five more lakhs had been provided for in the new budget to help education; there was a sum ear-marked for adult education: new rules and regulations had been framed and they would come into force from January 1. There was provision for secondary and college education. The figures told no lies, and he asked whether it was repudiating their responsibility. He further stated that in the course of another six months, there would be 6 to 8 thousand new schools.

DEVELOPMENT FUND

There was also provision for nation-building activities. What about the Special Development Fund, he asked. But the theory of urbanisation and industrialisation had been advanced by the learned doctor. To them it was rather a hard theory. But the same theory which was advanced by the master did not seem to appeal to his pupil. It seemed to him to be rather difficult to reconcile the statements of the master and the follower, the one saying that urbanisation and industrialisation should be hastened and the other pointing out that the present-day evils were the result of urbanisation and industrialisation.

The phantasy of drawing millions of men to the cities—and the doctor he thought should have read the horrid stories narrated by Upton Sinclair as a result of industrialisation—did not appeal to the Ministry. He had seen able bodied men from villages being driven to the cities where they would be wrecks, and he did not want to aid such a process.

Mr. Parulekar: What about Worli chawls?

The Premier retorted that the Worli chawls were much better than swamps and marshes which they previously used to occupy. And in spite of the propaganda carried on by Mr. Parulekar against Worli chawls, they still had a great demand, and there was a rush for those chawls. But he was convinced that in their hearts of hearts the members of the Opposition felt that the Ministry was genuine about its programme.

But they knew that their endeavour was true and just and by all canons of justice and prudence they would have their programme. (Cheers).

He only asked those members who preached socialism as to where their principles had gone in criticising the budget.

If the landlords gave money voluntarily, they would be only too happy to take it. But if they did not do so, they would take it by legislation. Those who had the money should pay. Government knew how much they had and there was no use giving them threats. But they were not frightened of their threats (cheers). If they did not get their votes they did not mind. They knew that it was a properly adjusted burden and that was the budget they stood for. They would always serve the country by rendering service to the thousands and millions of their countrymen.

Concluding he said: "I have heard your criticisms for the last three days and your criticisms have sounded unreal to me. Your heart is not there and there are party ties. But you have done your duty and you expect us to do ours. I have done mine." (cheers).

Mr. M. C. Ghia opposed the Budget.

PARULEKAR'S PREFERENCE.

Mr. S. V. Parulekar said that he would prefer social insurance, primary education, reduction in revenue, better housing, etc. to prohibition, if he were given the choice. He did not see the urgency of prohibition and considered housing, water-supply etc. were more urgent needs.

Mr. Karandikar complained that Maharashtra, poor as it was, had the spirit of self-sacrifice and had started certain Ayurvedic institutions.

Mr. Faiz Mohommed Khan said that the Budget had come either from the High or from the Low Command. He stated that the policy of taxation was not equitable.

LATTHE'S DEFENCE.

Replying to general criticisms, the Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister, stated that the attention of the Opposition members had been confined to only one side and that was unfair.

The only question was which taxes were justifiable and which were not.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta had suggested capital levy. But he pointed out that it was not possible to levy it. With regard to death duty, Government of India was investigating into the matter at the suggestion of the Provinces. Then, again, he had suggested taxes on forward transactions. He pointed out that they were already taxing forward transactions and the Minister had stated in the course of his Budget speech that they further relied on it during the coming year. But it should be remembered that the income would not be much as some believed. As far as the regulation of cotton market was concerned, Government had made every possible calculation, and they had found that not more than three to four lacs could be got. The rate of taxation should be very low.

It had been suggested by the same member that a loan of three crores of rupees should be raised every year. It was true that if the member were there, he would raise it every year, pay interest regularly only if he knew that he would disappear from the Treasury Bench after the lapse of those five years. The Minister did not want such a course should be adopted even for the sake of prohibition.

Then there was the question of Sales-Tax and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta giving the German basis hoped to raise at least five crores in the Province. The Minister stated that Germany was almost an industrialised country and Bombay was not. The comparison was not happy. He thought that even a crore of rupees could not be raised in the Province.

With regard to the objection of tax on electricity, he stated that consumers need not pay more than what they had been paying. To those who stated that consumption electricity would decrease, he pointed out that in the Bombay City, 1937, 92 million units were consumed and in 1938 in spite of the tax 102 million units were consumed. Therefore the tax would not really check the consumption of electricity, but on the other hand would expand it.

Then Dr. Ambedkar had stated that Congressmen in the past had complained against the Court Stamp and Fee tax; but he pointed out that what Congressmen objected to was not against the tax as such, but against the way it was being used.

DEFENCE OF PROPERTY TAX

But the most serious objection was against the property tax. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta had however admitted that the tax by itself was not objectionable. It was pointed out that Government had invaded a resource which belonged to the local bodies. But the Minister thought that there could be no hard and fast division. He took the instance of tax on octroi which was also another kind of sales-tax. Local bodies could not raise any objection on tax on octroi, because it could be construed as sales-tax Moreover, Municipality had never put the tax at more than 12 per cent. The Minister and the Government felt that the City was not going to be hit hard in the future by such a measure.

With regard to the picture drawn by Jamnadas Mehta that the city would go to rack and ruin by such a tax, the Minister asked whether it was not true that in the past the whole Province had to suffer to the extent of 6 to 7 crores of rupees for the city of Bombay. The Minister did not want that the House should forget that fact and the child should be disowned, although he did not want to complain against the fact.

PREPARED TO ACCEPT ALTERNATIVE

Continuing the Minister stated that he was not wedded to the property-tax. If there was any alternative, Government would have accepted it. But when he said that it should be understood that he got such an impression after the member criticised it.

The Minister admitted that there might be some hard cases here and there but he assured the House that whenever and wherever such case arose, Government would be prepared to make relief in such cases easy and possible. But still they should remember that Government required some money. (laughter).

The House, then, adjourned till Thursday (to-day).

QUESTION HOUR

Questions on Khadi uniforms to Government peons elicited the information that the Government policy was to encourage the use of hand-spun and hand-woven cloth and the question of supplying peons in Government Offices and other Government servants with Khadi uniforms were the consideration of the Government.

A long statement in regard to the appointment on the board of film censors of three members interested in the production of cinema pictures was made by Government in reply to a question.

It was stated that the three members were nominated as it was thought that their presence on the board would enable them to place the views of the trade before the Board and to give advice on technical matters and also to keep the trade in touch with the trends of Government policy in regard to the exhibition of films.

JAWAHAR'S CHARGE-SHEET AGAINST BOSE

(Continued from page 1).

during the past 20 years. I am convinced that strength can only come to us from the masses, but that strength either for struggle or for the great work of building a new world must be a disciplined and orderly strength.

"It is not out of chaos or the encouragement of chaotic forces that we can fashion the India of our dreams. It is true that sometimes even chaos has given birth to a dancing star, but its usual progeny are suffering and degradation and internecine conflict and reaction. To-day, we have the strength, if we know how to use it to march in a disciplined and orderly way to freedom. We are no weaklings to-day, the victims of an ignoble fate. Why then should we act as such?

"In the past, I have often felt that I should not belonging to the Working Committee. Under the present circumstances, this conviction is all the stronger, for I do not think I can accept the responsibility of this high position in the background and the atmosphere of to-day, more especially after the presidential election. I agree with those, who think that it is only fair that the President should be free to follow his policy and should choose his colleagues from among those, who agree with this policy. As this internal crisis has come upon us, we should try to profit by it by clearing our minds and analysing the situation fully. We have had enough of vague phrases and hackneyed words. I do not think we need be anxious about the future, if we are wise enough to learn from the present. If a crisis comes we shall all be prepared to face it together as we have done in the past."—A.P.

Congress Must Capture All Provincial Govts.

ROYISTS' SCHEME FOR "NEW LEADERSHIP"

CALCUTTA Feb. 22.

The assumption of Government in their respective localities by Congress Committees throughout the country in pursuance of the goal of complete independence and for enforcing the demand for a constituent assembly, the organisation and leadership by the Indian National Congress of the struggle of the States peoples, and the abandonment by Congressmen in office of the present "gradualist policy" and reversion to the policy of wrecking both the provincial and federal parts of the Government of India Act are urged in a series of resolutions recommended for incorporation in the policy of the "new leadership" of the Congress by a number of prominent Congressmen, including Mr. M. N. Roy, Mr. Amzrendranatr Chatterjee, Mr. Mukundalal Sarkar, Mr. T. Parmanand, Prof. Abdulla Safdar, Mr. B. Raghabia, Mr. Deoki Nandan Rao, and Dr. Prabhabati Das Gupta.

In a statement accompanying the resolutions, the signatories affirm that irrespective of the attitude of the "older leaders" reconstitution of the supreme executive of the Congress must logically follow the result of the presidential election

The statement adds that no doubt the President in composing committee will invite the older leaders to take their share of collective responsibility instead of assuming an attitude of non-co-operation. "If they refuse to accept the invitation, however, they will owe an explanation to the Congress."

PARLIAMENTARY ACTIVITY

The resolution on Parliamentary activity, in addition to recommending reversion to the wrecking policy, urges Congressmen in office to press for legislation for rent reduction, liquidation of rural indebtedness, fixation of minimum wages and the eight-hour day, unemployment relief, free primary education, and the repeal of "laws made for suppressing the liberty of the Indian people.

Congressmen in office should resign on any of these issues.

A resolution on the internal organisation of the Congress declares that henceforth Congressmen in office and in Legislatures should be under the control of the Provincial Congress Committee concerned, the control to be exercised through its Executive according to the policy laid down by the all-India Congress Committee and the General supervision of its Working Committee.

The activities of Congressmen on local bodies shall be controlled by the Congress Committee of the respective district according to the policy laid down by the provincial Congress Committee and under the general supervision of its executive.

Declaring that these resolutions do not introduce any fundamental change of policy, the signatories conclude that while they are ready to co-operate with the new people who may be called on to lead the Congress. It is their duty to outline the programme of the alternative leadership "which must arise in order to transform the Congress into a revolutionary peoples party the leader of the Indian people's struggle for freedom."—A. P.

PROPERTY OWNERS' PROTEST

A public meeting of the property owners of Bombay and the Suburbs will be held on Sunday, the 26th instant at 5 p.m (S.T.) at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute (Wellington Cinema), Dhobie Talao, to protest against the proposed additional tax of 10 per cent on the rateable value of properties in Bombay.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

The Annual Athletic Sports of the Davar's College of Commerce will be held at the Cooperage from 2 to 5 p.m. on Saturday, the 25th inst. when all past and present students and their parents, friends and family members are cordially invited to witness the Sports. The Cumbatta Champion, and Nasikwalla Championship Challenge Cups and Mrs. Sodawaterwalla and Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Challenge Cups as well as Dinshaw Panthakey Challenge Cup will be put up for competition as in past years. There is one open event, 440 yards flat race, open to 'bona fide' students of all colleges.

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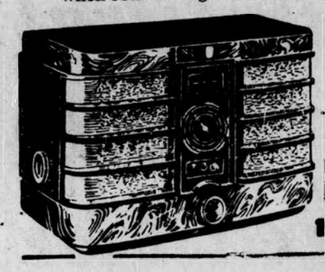

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Damaging Effect Of Privy Council Judgment

HANDICAP TO DEALERS AND INVESTORS

TITLE FOR RENEWAL NOTE: NEED FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION

The Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay has addressed the following representation to the Government of India, Finance Department:—

"I am directed by my Committee to address Government in the matter of renewal of Government Securities and place all material facts connected therewith in view of the recent decision of the Privy Council reported in 65 Indian Appeals (The Secretary of State vs. The Bank of India, Ltd.) and which decision has gone contrary to the hitherto recognised practice and understanding of the public, who have invested or are desirous of investing their moneys in Government Securities generally and particularly of Bankers, Dealers and Brokers dealing in such Securities.

My Committee have given very careful consideration to the two Judgment affecting this matter—the first being the Judgment of the Appeal Bench of the High Court of Bombay presided over by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and another Judge which confirmed and gave judicial recognition to the general understanding of the investing public and the second being the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council which introduced an implied indemnity from the person who obtained a renewal of a Government Promissory Note in place and stead of an old piece of Government Paper.

POSITION PRIOR TO 1920

The position as regards Government Securities prior to the passing of the Act of 1920 and in particular Section 16 as my Committee see it, was that a holder of Government Security was liable for any defect in the title thereto even though such defect existed in respect of a previous Promissory Note which had been renewed. As such a holder was obviously unable to scrutinise such endorsements, Government considered the position inequitable and the Securities Act was amended so as to ensure that the holder of the renewed Note would not be under any liability or disability in respect of such renewed Note. Section 16 of the new Act of 1920 constituted a renewed Note a new and separate contract in exactly the same way as when a Loan of one issue was converted into a new Loan.

My Committee desire to draw particular attention of Government to the provisions of Section 21 of the new Act, which for the first time laid down in express words that the officer issuing a duplicate or renewed Security was entitled to ask for an indemnity in the prescribed form. It is submitted that the burden of scrutinising all the endorsements on the Promissory note which was submitted for renewal was thrown on the officer and if after due enquiries he was satisfied that everything was in order, and issued the renewed piece, then the matter, so far as the person obtaining the renewed note was concerned, was, once and for all, definitely settled.

TITLE AFTER RENEWAL

It will be seen that having regard to the changes made in the Act of 1920, the investing public were led to believe that on renewal the holder of Government Promissory note got a good title, and a new contract as a matter of fact was formed between such holder and the Government and all defects, if any, in the endorsements in the old Promissory Note were cured by the Government issuing the renewed Promissory note. That this impression of the public is correct and justified is supported by paragraphs 36, 42, 59 and 60 of the Guide for Investors in Government Securities issued under the authority of the Government of India in 1922.

My Committee would also like to draw attention to the last portion of paragraph 59, which states that "the Public Debt Office, therefore, is careful not to issue a new engagement until it is satisfied that the cancellation of the old one is in proper legal form and that the person who has receipted it for renewal is legally qualified to discharge Government "from all liability" thereunder."

The subject is further clarified by paragraph 60 which distinctly states that if a person who receives a Note is to some extent doubtful of the validity of the chain of endorsements, on receipting it for renewal, he can always raise the question and have it decided. The paragraph further states that it would be obviously desirable that the Public Debt Office should have the opportunity which renewal affords of examining the title to the Note before any act is done which binds Government to admit the holder's ownership.

GOVT. AWARE OF DIFFICULTY

All these provisions clearly show that Government were fully aware of the difficulty of verifying the endorsements by members of the public or by the Treasury Officers who are asked to pay interest and the requirements for getting the Government Papers renewed by the Public Debt Office go to show that the burden of making due and proper enquiry was thrown on the Public Debt Office and once the title to the Government Paper was tested by the Public Debt Office and a renewed piece was handed over to the holder, such renewed piece gave a clear and undisputed title.

The view of the Public was further strengthened by paragraphs 35 and 40 of the Government Securities Manual issued by the authority of the Government of India in 1921.

THAT IMPLIED INDEMNITY

It is submitted that the provision of the new Act as interpreted by the rules make it the duty of the prescribed officer to consider and investigate the title of an applicant for a renewed Note and once a renewed Note was issued after due investigation it could not lie in the mouth of the Government to say that nothwithstanding the handing over of the renewed note to the holder, the Government was still entitled to an implied indemnity from him in case it was discovered afterwards that the applicant got his title to the old Note under a forged endorsement. Section 21 of the Act gave power to the officer to ask for an indemnity but if the officer did not consider or find it necessary to ask for such indemnity from the applicant then it is submitted that the Government would not be entitled at a later stage to say that there was an implied indemnity from the holder of the renewed security. It was with the very object of setting at rest the doubts which existed in the mind of the public as regards this implied indemnity that the new Securities Act of 1920 was passed and particularly Section 21 relating to indemnity was introduced and the Guide Book was issued by Government for the information and guidance of the public.

Their Lordships of the Privy Council have on a construction of the relevant Sections of the Act come to the conclusion that Section 21 had not the effect of abrogating the implied right of indemnity existing under the Act of 1886. Their Lordships considered Section 21 as giving an added statutory right which was stated to be different from and not in any way inconsistent with the common law right of implied indemnity. They further held that Section 21 if construed, as it was by the Learned Justice, would put the burden of the risk on Government unless in every case the officer exacted the statutory indemnity under Section 21. Their Lordships further held that such a course would impose a serious and unnecessary burden in the course of renewing those notes which practice is in constant use and is to be facilitated and not obstructed. It is respectfully submitted that the conclusions of Their Lordships of the Privy Council are inconsistent with the various provisions of the new Securities Act of 1920 particularly Sections 16 and 21 and particularly the representations made in paragraphs 36, 42, 59 and 60 of the Guide Book for Investors in Government Securities issued in 1922 and paragraphs 35 and 40 of the Government Securities Manual issued in 1921.

From the Judgments of the Appeal Court and also of the Privy Council it appears that the above paragraphs of the Guide Book and the Manual were not considered at all.

NOT RIGHT AND PROPER

My Committee respectfully submit that it was not right or proper for the Government represented by the Secretary of State for India in Council to have taken up an attitude which was inconsistent with and contrary to the representations made in the aforesaid paragraphs of the Guide Book and the Manual read with the various Sections of the new Securities Act and which had for all these years created an understanding in the mind of the investing public that once a renewed Promissory note was issued after all due enquiry by the prescribed officer, there was a final and completely new contract between Government and the holder of the said renewed Security and the matter was once and for all settled.

My Committee feel that in view of the Judgment of the Privy Council dealings in Government Securities would be made very difficult both for the brokers and for the investing public and if the law as propounded by the Privy Council is allowed to stand, my Committee are afraid that investment in Government Securities will not be attractive to the investing public. My Committee further submit that dealings in Government Securities will be restricted and their popularity and negotiability diminished to a very considerable extent. Even the Banks who handle Government Securities by way of investment loans or otherwise would naturally hesitate in their dealings with such Securities.

My Committee, therefore, respectfully submit that Government should bring forward at an early date legislation for amending or modifying the Indian Securities Act of 1920 by definitely laying down that beyond Section 21 of the Act which provides for indemnity there is no right of implied or any indemnity which is sought to be given to Government under the aforesaid decision of the Privy Council"

MARWARI CHAMBER'S SUPPORT TO BUDGET

Objection To Sales Tax On Silk & Cotton Cloth

The Marwari Chamber characterises the Bombay Government's budget as a 'peoples budget' and extends to it a general approval. The Chamber is surprised.

"That Government should have thought it fit to impose a tax on the sale textiles in the presidency. Its incidence can fall either on the industry or on the consumer. If it falls on the industry, it will act as a hard blow upon it as the recent increase in the Wage Bill of the industry caused by the interim recommendations of the Labour Inquiry Committee has already crippled its resources. If the burden, on the other hand, is to be borne by the consumers of the presidency, even then it will be difficult to justify it for the vast majority of the consumers are least able to bear this extra burden.

"Another serious objection to the textile sales tax is the difficulty of its collection. Considering the fact that the yield from this tax is to be only Rs. 5 lakhs, it scarcely seems worthwhile for the Government to go in for a considerable amount of expenditure which, according to my Board, will be certainly required for setting up an elaborate machinery of collection all over the province. If, on the other hand, the Government propose to realise this tax at source, namely at the mill godowns or from the chief importers, there will be considerable risk both of abuse and of injustice and hardship. Further, in that event also machinery for dealing with numerous applications for rebate would have to be provided, which in itself may be quite a costly affair. My Board, therefore, strongly recommend that on grounds both of principle and expediency the proposed tax on the sales of cotton and silk, cloth and yarn should be dropped altogether."

VISVESVARAYA AT KOLHAPUR

Inspection Of Radhanagari Hydro-Electric Works

(From Our Correspondent.)

KOLHAPUR, Feb. 22.

At the Kolhapur Durbar's invitation Sir M. Visvesvaraya has arrived here by plane to make investigations regarding the Radhanagari Hydro-electric scheme and give his expert opinion about it.

Accompanied by the State engineers he has left for Radhanagari.

Mr. M. K. Bagal submitted to the court this afternoon a written statement which refutes the charge of sedition against him and explains his real position as a loyal state subject. Mr. Bagade has given a list of defence witnesses to the court to-day.

W. INDIA LIBERALS' OBJECTIONS

Protest Against Tax On Urban Properties

The Western India National Liberal Association have raised an emphatic protest against the introduction of Prohibition in the whole of Bombay, Salsette and Trombay Islands because it has necessitated the imposition of a property tax "as heavy in its incidence as invidious in its discrimination." The Council regard the forfeiture of Rs. 140 lakhs of excise revenue in a full year, as grave disregard of sound cannons of public finance, in pursuit of an ideal, which in its opinion is a dubious experiment in social reform.

With regard to the Property Tax, the Council are opposed to the imposition of the entire burden of a hasty Prohibition policy on only one section of society to the exclusion of others. "Immovable property in Bombay is already heavily taxed by the Municipality, paying as it does 11-1/2 per cent. General Property Tax, 3 per cent. halalkhore tax and 3-3/4 per cent. water tax. Besides the Municipal tax, landlords have to bear the burden of ground rent, land revenue, income tax, repair and collection charges, vacancies and default in payment of rents. In numerous cases, properties mainly of the small landlords are mortgaged. With a levy of 10 per cent., the burden on landlords has become unbearable."

As to the proposed Sales Tax on mill-made cotton and silk-fabrics, etc., the Council are unable to distinguish its sinister effects from those of an excise on textiles and apprehend that such a sales tax of 6-1/4 per cent. will neutralise to a considerable extent the utility of protective duties for the benefit of this national industry. Such a duty must accentuate foreign and particularly Japanese competition, which forced more than 30 mills to close down during the last decade. A sales Tax as suggested by the Government must mean a subsidy of 6-1/4 per cent. to the foreign exporter, unless countervailed by an increase in protective duty by the Central Government, which is highly improbable in view of the Association

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Adds a beautiful finishing polish to the coiffure. Both men and women delight in this super-refined Brilliantine which is especially valuable to those with dry scalp, and keeps the hair immaculately in place all day!

In liquid or solidified form.

Special Notice to the GREY HAIRED If your hair is grey, going grey or losing its colour, you should instantly use ASTOL Hair Colour Restorer

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Are your nerves in such a state that you feel unable to tackle anything? So that life is a burden and you dread the day? Do not despair! You need no longer endure this mortifying experience for a single day! End it at once with Wincarnis—the wonderful tonic restorative that has brought health, life and vigour to thousands

WINCARNIS gives you back your confidence

The very first glass of Wincarnis makes you feel ever so much better. Unlike drugs, Wincarnis does not lower you. Instead, it invigorates, at once! Gives you confidence in your own power to get well, which doctors say is the most important part of every treatment. Wincarnis enriches the blood, rebuilds nerve and body cells, gives that glorious sense of physical fitness that makes life a joy. You feel youth and vigour return with every glass. The hardest tasks become child's play. You are cheerful and happy throughout the day. Begin at once to get back your health—start taking Wincarnis—to-day!

"Better from the very first glass."

"I was in despair about my health—my nerves were 'all to pieces' . . . couldn't sleep at nights and looked really drawn and haggard. My husband gave me a bottle of Wincarnis . . . after the first glass I knew I was going to get well again. My confidence and spirits came back like magic and in a short time I got healthy and cheerful again!"

The above words are typical of thousands of letters received by Wincarnis.

The unfailing body-builder specially prepared for this climate — Wincarnis, over 20,000 recommendations from medical men.

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Illegal Measures Enforced Against Peasants

Amraoti Criticises Government Action And Urges Grant Of Demands Of Farmers

AMRAOTI, FEB. 20.

"IN SPITE OF THE GENERAL CRY FOR REMISSION, ALL SORTS OF COERCIVE, VINDICTIVE AND ILLEGAL MEASURES ARE BEING TAKEN RESORTS TO IN THE VILLAGE TO INTIMIDATE THE PEASANTS. THIS MEETING OF THE AMRAOTI CITIZENS SEVERELY CONDEMNS THESE COERCIVE MEASURES AND URGES UPON THE GOVERNMENT TO STOP THEM AND RECONSIDER THE DEMANDS OF THE PEASANTS. IT FURTHER EXTENDS ITS FULL SYMPATHY AND WHOLE-HEARTED SUPPORT TO THE PEASANTS IN TAKING RESORTS TO ACTIVE RESISTANCE BY WITHHOLDING LAND REVENUE TILL THEIR APPLICATION ARE DULY CONSIDERED."

This was the unanimous verdict of the public meeting of Amraoti citizens held yesterday under the joint auspices of the Congress and the Vidarbha Kisan Sabha. Mr. K. T. Deshmukh, President of the Chandur Taluq Congress Committee was in the chair.

Mr. G. B. Deo, Secretary of the District Congress Committee in his introductory speech said. "Instances are not wanting to prove that this inadequate Government measure has done more harm than good to the prestige of the Congress. Fair and foul means are being adopted to bring pressure on the peasants to pay off their land revenue. Those who had applied for remission are being specially harassed and indicated. Under these circumstances it will be criminal for any Congressman to suppress his sentiments and sit idle."

Thereafter Mr. K. D. Deshpande, a Kisan Sabha Worker enlightened the public about the unfair tactics of the revenue officers. "Assiduous care was being taken," he said "in selecting villages for the grant of suspension, and only such villages have been singled out for the Government favour to fetch a very meagre revenue. While there are many villages where the benefit of relief goes only to a few peasants to be counted on fingertip cases are not wanting where ludicrously enough not a single and solitary soul is found to reap the benefit of the 'adequate and liberal relief.' Even such favoured villages have not been duly informed to the relief having been granted to them. The officers make haste to visit these uninformed villages first and terrorise the ignorant villagers into submitting the revenue. Thus the Revenue Officer take away by the left hand what the Government have pleased to give to the peasants with their right hand. Executive proceedings are being resorted to for the recovery of current revenue, which was obviously far from being legal and valid. Mercenary bidders are hired to call bid in the auction sale. Process fees are being scandalously levied, evidently to make for the loss in revenue caused by suspension."

METHOD OF REVENUE COLLECTION CRITICISED

Mr. S. Ghatge, secretary of D.C.C. then moved the above resolution. He severely condemned the unscrupulous manner and methods by which the revenue is being exacted. "One of the tricks" said the speaker, "was to counterfeit warrants neither signed nor sanctioned by the proper authorities to attach the movables and immovables of peasants. This wily trick generally succeeds and the ignorant peasant is early taken in."

Mr. Ogale, Harijan leader, supporting the resolution suggested that "Kisan Marches must be taken to the M.L.A.'s who alone can bring pressure on the ministers. In case they fail to effectively move in this matter they should be called upon to vacate their seats."

Mr. Y. G. Deshpande, veteran and prominent pleader of Amraoti dealt at length with the defects of 'Anewari' System. "I have known a number of cases where a genuine estimate of crop was reported by the Patwaris but was afterwards altered at the instance and instigation of the revenue officers. I am conscious of my responsibility and the risk when I make this grave charge against the revenue officers. I am prepared to substantiate my charge in the court-of-law. I challenge the Government to come forward and repudiate."

"In fact," continued Mr. Deshpande, "the unusual situation calls for courageous action on the part of the Government. Let our Government follow the example of Bombay and Madras. A cut in the salaries of provincial services and a 'contribution' from the Centre alone can save the situation. If this vital problem is ignored it will be perfectly legitimate for the peasants to withhold payment of revenue. It is neither crime nor sin to do so." Mr. Baburao Mohril from Warud declared that active resistance alone can save the peasants. Dr. Bhojraj, president of D. C. C. then informed the audience about the two resolutions passed by the D. C. C. the very day.

Mr. M. D. Deshpande, General Secretary, V. K. Sabha while explaining the implications of the resolutions said "It would be fatal mistake on the part of the Congress ministry to alienate the sympathy and support of the peasants who will bear the brunt of the impending anti-imperialist struggle.

The relief measure apart, the peasants should have been freed from the fear and terror of the bureaucracy by inflicting exemplary punishment on the subordinate officials practising filch, fraud and falsehood upon the peasants. While concluding he remarked: "There is no point in flying from Nagpur hundreds of miles away to Rajkot and Jaipur when nearer home even under their very home Berar is insistently and consistently calling their attention. Prominent Congress workers from the District were present and participated in the meeting."

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is a preparation which has been relied upon for upwards of 80 years to give the most uniform and satisfactory results in the treatment of

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DISEASES OF THE THROAT & CHEST
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Dr. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL is prepared from the finest Norwegian Oils by a process which cannot destroy the Vitamins, and has been recommended for over 80 years by the leading medical authorities. Dr. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL contains the Vitamins A and D in correct proportion with the other constituents, and proves itself to be NATURE'S FINEST CURE.

Beware of attempts to substitute fraudulent imitations.

Dr. De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is sold only in Imperial Half Pint and Pint Bottles bearing Dr. De Jongh's signature.

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New Paper Mills In Sirpur

The Sirpur Paper Mills Ltd., a copy of whose prospect is published elsewhere, has been formed in order to carry on the business of the manufacture of pulp and paper at Sirpur. It expects to enjoy the support of Hyderabad State

The capital of the Company consists of Rs. 1,00,00,000 authorised and Rs 45,00,000 issued.

This latter is devided into 45,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each, payble Rs 10 on application, Rs. 15 on allotment and a balance in three instalments of Rs. 25 each with an interval of not less than 3 months between each call.

JAPAN'S MENACE TO ASSAM

Bhattacharjee's Motion For Council Of State

(From Our Correspondent).

TEZPUR, Feb. 21.

Will humanity be really unsate in Assam for news gave out in Central Assembly on Saturday by Mr. Asaf Ali that Japan has founded air base only 500 miles distance from Assam and have undertaken construction of strategic road to North-Eastern Frontier of India have got on the nerves of some people so much so that Mr. Sarat Chandra Bhattacharjee, Council of State member from Sylhet has tabled a resolution recommending to Government to make all young men of Province fit for defending country against invaders to be moved in next session of the Council.

The news received currency in Assam and Calcuttta papers of a certain mystery 'plane hovering over the Patkai hills on Assam's Eastern Frontier several weeks back. Chungking, the present capital of Republican China, too is only 500 miles from Dibrugarh in Upper Assam.

Mr Bhattacharjee's resolution stresses the need of early arrangement for giving military training, on the line of University Training Corps to all able bodied Assam students studying in the University and to move the Central Government to arrange military training to all able-bodied male population of the Province and to set up training centres immediately at various district headquarters.

Mr. Bhattacharjee interviewed by pressmen at Sylhet said that he had reasons to believe that living in Assam might be unsafe at any moment after six months. India's enemy has ceased to come from the West. A new and unexpected menace is coming from this frontier. Whether it was Japan, pressmen questioned. He said may be.

Resolutions stressing desirability of military training for Assam youths were moved in the Provincial Legislature here.

VILE PARLE CELEBRATES GOKHALE ANNIVERSARY

(From Our Own Correspondent)

The Gokhale Anniversary was celebrated at Vile Parle under the auspices of the Vile Parle Association, when Mr C. D. Barfiwala, President of the Vile Parle Municipality was in the chair.

The proceedings were opened by Mr. Veerbal, H. Mehta, who described Gokhale's life and laid particular stress on his fine qualities as a leader, who always spoke after careful study, who was not afraid of speaking out his thoughts and whose appeal was to reason and not to emotion.

Mr. Mehta was followed by Mr. Ezikel who also paid a tribute to the constructive abilities of the late Mr. Gokhale.

Prof. M. D. Altekar dwelt upon the intellectual as opposed to merely emotional background of Gokhale's politics and his keen anxiety to spiritualise politics.

The Chairman in winding up the proceedings pointed out the great services Gokhale rendered to the cause of Local-Self-Government and regretted that the present Congress Government in Bombay had adopted a policy towards it, which in comparison with Gokhale's policy was retrograde. He also referred to the great efforts of Mr. Gokhale for Primary Education and he expressed surprise that in this respect, too, the Congress Government was not progressive.

INDIAN I. G. FOR BIHAR POLICE

PATNA, February 22.

Mr. Alakh Kumar Sinha, M.A., O.B.E., Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D., will succeed Mr. C. T. Brett, C.I.E., at present Inspector-General of Police, Bihar, from April 3, 1939, when the latter lays down office on retirement from the service.

It is stated that this is perhaps the first instance of an Indian being appointed Inspector-General of Police in a province in the whole of India.—United Press.

Plea For Equitable Distribution Of Taxation

Maharashtra Merchants Oppose Tax On Property

The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce in the course of a memorandum submitted to the Finance Department, Government of Bombay state:—

The Committee of this Chamber, while appreciating that the beneficial work begun by Govt. of Bombay last year is continued this year, cannot but observe that they find the amount of Rs. 45 lacs proposed to be spent on Rural Development during the year 1939-40 is rather too small.

The Committee while welcoming Government's policy of prohibition do not think that Government's taxation proposals can all of them be said to be reasonable.

The Committee hold that if prohibition is to succeed it must be enforced quickly and that it cannot be spread over a number of years. All the same, while approving the (i) Petrol Sales Tax, (ii) enhanced electricity duty and (iii) taxation of activities like Prize competitions, as reasonable, they cannot but record their strong protest against the proposed tax of ten per cent., on the rental value of immovable urban property in Bombay and Ahmedabad (intended later on to be extended to other towns) two heavily taxed industrial towns of the province which has the reputation of being the most heavily taxed Provinces of India. They therefore give their qualified support to this measure, only if Government of Bombay give a definite undertaking in the Legislature, that they will find new sources of revenue to make good a substantial portion of the loss of total excise revenue plus the cost of preventive measures, in a period of two years at the most.

Government by introducing legislation to ensure that rents up to Rs. 80|- per month will not be raised, will not be meeting the real objection raised by the Committee; they will not be doing so either even if they legislate instead that rents up to Rs. 50 or 60 will not be raised. Those who own house property can be made to pay to a reasonable extent in view of the good coming to the community, 'but the proposed tax of ten per cent' cannot be considered fair or reasonable by any stretch of imagination—the fact that it will weigh very heavily indeed on the many smaller landlords apart.

It is not easy to see why Government should not think of increasing (i) the entertainment tax, or why they should not think of (ii) taxing marriages; this latter source should give, at least be able to give 15 to 20 lacs of rupees a year without any hardship being felt. (iii) The possibilities of a terminal tax on people coming by rail to Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona and Belgaum from beyond a certain distance can perhaps be usefully investigated in this behalf.

Although the Committee think that people in the urban areas of the Province ought to bear a greater burden of the Provincial taxation than they have done hitherto, they do not agree that the drastic manner in which it is proposed to be done is either fair or equitable and they therefore do want to state that Government must find out other sources of income as early as they can, so that the burden of taxation is more equitably distributed, larger numbers of people able to bear it being made to bear their due share.

A HERMIT'S MESSAGE

Dear Readers,

The unparalleled secret and select prescription which we are offering you to-day, was graciously bestowed upon us by a famous MAHATMA SANNIASI (Hermit) in recognition of our services to mankind.

Its very first doze produces fresh, rich and racing blood. In 21 days eyes will sparkle and cheeks become like rosy apples. In 40 days it will secure complete victory over the loss of manhood, however disappointing the case may be.

Spermatorrhoea, diabetes, piles, cold, cough, asthma, back-ache, enlargement of spleen, gout, chronic diarrhoea and the diseases of women like leucorrhoea, barrenness are banished for ever.

This is not a new prescription. It is already written in ancient Ayurvedic books. But owing to lack of proper research it remained neglected.

Regarding this treasure of ancient sages, Pandit Thakur Dass Ji Sharma writes: "Swami Ratnagiri Sanniasi of Kallat mountains had given five or six doses of this excellent medicine to an old man, who due to ignorance took the whole lot at a time. He had its reactions."

Pandit Bal Krishen Sharma, the famous Vaid of Bhopal writes: "I have administered this medicine approximately to 200 persons. In every case it proved more efficacious than my expectations."

Dr. Rameshwar Dyal of Gotana writes in his book "ANOBHUT MALA": "I have cured hundreds of patients with it."

The following is the prescription:—

Shudh (purest) steel powder tolas 20. White Arsenic 1 tola, Camphor 1 1|2 masha. Pulverise in Gheekuar Juice with mortar and pestle for 24 hours. Then put it over the fire of 5 seers UPLAS. Second time one tola Hartal. 1 1|2 masha Camphor. Third time 1 tola pure Mercury, 1 1|2 masha Camphor. Fourth time 1 tola Sulphur, 1 1|2 masha Camphor. Likewise put over fire 20 times and each time pulverise in Gheekuar Juice for 24 hours. Next put the whole medicine in an earthenware and bury it in a cattleshed.

After 40 days, unearth the medicine, make finest powder with mortar and pestle. This is "Amrit Yog Shakti Bhandar," make it yourself and use it.

Directions for use:—

Mix in butter or cream equal in weight to 4 grains of rice in morning and same quantity in evening to be taken two hours after meals It can be used in any season. Abstain from chillies, sour things and anything prepared in oil.

Dear Readers,

I am the son of a banker. I have no need to make money in zig-zag ways. I feel grieved at heart when I find hopeless sufferers being enticed by advertisers who offer the prescription in questionable forms.

I HAVE FULLY RESOLVED TO LIGHTEN THE BURDENS OF HUMANITY AND TO DESTROY THIS EVIL ROOT AND BRANCH.

In order to accomplish this, I have formed a combined board of very learned and experienced Hakims and Vaids who strictly and minutely supervise its preparation at every stage.

If you feel any difficulty to have it prepared under the supervision of a Hakim or Vaid you can easily get the same marvellous medicine from us at actual cost, viz., Rs. 5-8 for 80 doses sufficient for 40 days. Lesser quantity cannot be supplied.

IT IS SO LIFE GIVING, SO REJUVENATING, SO RICH AND SO SURE THAT YOU WILL BE AMAZED AT THE RESULTS.

ONCE USED—ALWAYS RECOMMENDED.

Note:—Rs. 1,000 as reward will be paid to anyone proving that the medicine is not made as described.

L. MILKHI RAM BRIJ NATH JAIN BUDHLADA
No. 102, (District Hissar). PUNJAB.

THREE ARTS' TRIBUTE TO MEMORY OF LATE SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR

Three Arts held a meeting to honour the great memory of the late Maharajasaheb Gaekwad of Baroda as a great patron of Arts and Music, at the National College of Music on the 20th inst.

Atiya Begum, in welcoming the President, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, paid high tribute to the late Gaekwad as being far advanced in reforms for backward India, and was indeed a great patron of High Arts. The Chair gave adequate respect to his everlasting memory and said that his friends Mr. Fyzee Rahamin and Atiya Begum were the founders of the Picture Gallery as the school of Music in Baroda through the farsightedness of the late Maharajasaheb, who never allowed an opportunity to slip if it was presented to him.

It was resolved to send a letter to the present Ruler of Baroda recording the proceedings and to request him to continue his patronage to the High Arts of India, following the policy of his illustrious predecessor, signed by the Chair.

The late Moula Baksh of Baroda's compositions were chanted by his pupils to the interested audience.

Asthik Samaj: New Office-Bearers

The fourteenth general body meeting of the Asthika Samaj was held on Sunday in the Samaj Hall, Kings Circle, Matunga with Mr. P. V. Ramaswamy Iyer in the Chair.

After the adoption of the minutes, annual report, and audited statement of accounts for the year ended the 31st December 1938, the following office bearers were elected for the year 1939:

Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer, President, Messrs V. Venkittaraman, M.A., Vice President; K. R. Sankaranarayana Iyer, Hon. Treasurer; P. V. Harihara Iyer, P. V. Suryanarayan, Jt. Hon. Secretaries; P. R. Nilakanta Iyer, P. S. Narasimhan, P. K. Parasuram, A. N. Krishna Iyer, N. V. Narayana Iyer, and K. A. Laxmanan, Committee Members. A resolution was passed congratulating Mr. K. A. Subramaniam, a longstanding member of the Samaj on his success at the Municipal election.

THOUSANDS SUFFER!

Everyday perspiration may bring 'B.O.' (*Body-Odour*)

You notice Body-Odour quickly enough in someone else, especially in crowded places; but unfortunately no one ever notices it in themselves. And that makes it easy to offend unknowingly; makes it important to be sure of personal freshness. No one can stop perspiring; perspiration is natural and necessary to health. And in itself it is quite inoffensive. But when stale perspiration is left to clog the pores of the skin it soon leads to Body-Odour. Yet you can be sure of personal freshness if you use Lifebuoy Toilet Soap regularly. Its rich lather, with the special antiseptic health element, cleanses deep down in the skin pores, washes away all waste matter, all stale perspiration. It leaves your pores clean and fresh—banishes Body-Odour.

LIFEBUOY
TOILET SOAP

Prevents 'B.O.' (Body-Odour)

Made in India from pure vegetable oils only

X-LBT 466-289A LEVER BROTHERS (INDIA) LIMITED

Latest Commercial News

MODERATE BUSINESS ON LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Easy Opening In Securities

EXCHANGES QUIET

BOMBAY, Feb. 22.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

The undertone continued satisfactory with moderate business. Home Industrials ruled quieter but Internationals were steady to firm.

Gilt-edgeds were easy

LONDON EXCHANGES.

The cross rate improved to 4.68.71 from the opening rate of 4.68.68. Subsequent movements were narrow.

Franc showed little change with steady tone.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1939

New York, Feb. 22.

Previous closing	7.83
To-day's opening	closed
Difference	
To-day's closing	
Difference	

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1939

Liverpool, Feb. 22.

Previous closing	4.85
To-day's opening	4.85
Difference	nil
To-day's closing	8.85
Difference	—.02

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939	Rs. 169-8
July August	Rs. 169-12

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb. 22.

The New York cotton market was closed

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Feb. 22.

The local market was closed tonight.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, Feb. 22.

American March (4.83)	4.81
American May (4.76)	4.78
Egyptian March (6.41)	6.44
Egyptian May (6.65)	6.68

LONDON COMMODITIES

TEAS

London, Feb. 22.

Indian Pekoe (0-11)	0-11
Indian Pekoe higher	(1-4 1/4) 1-4 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe	(1-0 1/2) 1-0 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher	(1-6 3/4) 1-7

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop February March (£23 7/8 paid and value) £24 3/16 buyers

Dunlop February (£23 1/2) £23 1/2 sellers

Lightning February (£26 1/4) £26 1/4 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (8 1/8 paid and value) 8 1/8 paid and buyers

Forward April June (8 3/16 paid and value) 8 3/16 paid and buyers

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay February March (£10 1/2 sellers) £10 1/2 sellers

Linseed La Plata February (£12 13/16 nominal) £12 7/8 nominal

Linseed La Plata February (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers

Groundnuts Coromandal March (£10 5/8 sellers) £10 3/8 sellers

METALS

Tin (£213 3/8 buyers £213 1/2 sellers. Quiet) £212 1/2 buyers £212 3/4 sellers. Quiet.

Lead (£14 1/4 buyers £14 5/16 sellers. Steady) £14 3/16 buyers £14 1/4 sellers.

Electrolytic Copper (£47 to £48) £47 to £48

Iron (102) 102

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Feb. 22.

Previous closing	4.68 3/4
To-day's opening	closed
At the time of New York cotton closing	

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Feb. 22.

Previous closing	4.68.66
To-day's opening	4.68.68
To day's closing	4.68.78

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Feb. 22.

Previous closing	176.98
To-day's opening	76 9/8
To-day's closing	176.93

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Feb. 22.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.68.68 and then improved to 4.68.71 with subsequent movement being small.

Franc opened at 176.93 and remained steady with very little variation.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16) 1-5 15/16
Paris on Bombay (13.217) 13.223
New York on Bombay (35.64) closed
Berlin on Bombay (87 1/8) 87 1/4
London on Milan (89.09) 89.12
London on Shanghai (0-8 1/8 nominal) 0 8 5/32 nominal.
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-4 1/2) £7-8-4
Silver (23 11/16d), 23 5/8d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent.

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Feb. 22.

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay tonight:—

"Speculators bought and sold. Small Indian buyers. Market quietly steady"

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb. 22.

Spot	(20 11/16d) 20 5/8d—1/16
Forward	(19 7/8d) 19 13/16d—1/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb. 22.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-4 1/2) £7-8-4

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Feb. 22.

Liverpool wheat opened easy with March quoting at 52 1/2d. The trading was quiet and slightly lower on some selling subsequently nears were depressed but distants continued steady.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, Feb. 22.

The market closed with March being quoted at 52 3/4d.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Feb. 22.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £86 3/4

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Monday, February 13, £87 5/8
Tuesday February 14, £87 1/2
Wednesday, February 15, £87 1/2
Thursday, February 16, £87 1/4
Friday, February 17, £87 1/4
Monday, February 20, £87 1/4
Tuesday, February 21, £86 3/4

INDIAN LOANS

London, Feb. 22.

5-30 p.m.

5 per cent Indian (£95 1/4) £95
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£86 3/4) £86 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-65 (£108 1/2) £108 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£112 1/2) £112 1/2
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-53 (£104 3/4) £104 3/4
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£107 1/2) £107 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£93 3/4) £93 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/58 (£102 3/4) £102 3/4

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent (£69 7/8) £69 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£97 7/8) £97 5/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£104) £104
5 per cent Funding Loan (£107 5/8) £107 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£97 1/4) £97 1/4
3 per cent Victory Bonds (£105 5/8) £105 5/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb. 22.

London Stock Exchange was quietly steady

Gilt-edged securities were quiet. Three and half per cent was quoted at £86 3/4 i.e. unchanged from the last closing

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (17) 17
Motors and Spencers Ordinary (56-7 1/2) 56-10 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 4 1/8) dol 4 1/8
Elec Music Industry (12-0) 13-0
Princhin Johnson (26-7 1/2) 27-6
Imperial Chemical (31-10 1/2) 31-10 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (63-3) 63-6
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£23) £20
Dunlop Rubber (24-6) 24-6
Unilever Ordinary (34-3) 34-3
Ford Motors (16-6) 16-6
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£41 1/2) £42 1/4
British American Tobacco Ordinary (93-1 1/2) 97-6
Carreas 'A' (£6 3/8) £6 3/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (137-6) 136-10 1/2
P and O. S. N Company Deferred (21-7 1/2) 21-7 1/2
Distillers (92-6) 92-6
Bradford Dyers (2-7 1/2) 2-7 1/2
British Celanese (4-4 1/2) 4-4 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (35) 35-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (23-1 1/2) 28-1 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (2-4 1/2) 2-4 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (23-1 1/2) 23-1 1/2
Inter Nickels (dol 54 1/2) dol 54 3/4
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (43-9) 43-9

TEA SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (23-6) 24-3
Donaro Tea (25-0) 35-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (27-0) 27-9

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£11 3/4) £11 3/4

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (24-3) 24-3
Gula Kelampong (18-9) 18-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (27-9) 28-3

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (36-3) 36-3
Burma Corporation (8-3) 8-3
Rio Tintos (£13 5/8) £13 5/8
East Rand Proprietors (53-1 1/2) 53-1 1/2
Rand Mines (£8 1/4) £8 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 5/8) £15 1/2
Associated Portland Cement (74-1 1/2) 75-0
Trinidad Leaseholds (86-3) 85-0
Sub Nigel (£11 1/2) £11 1/2
Spring Mines Split Shares (28-1 1/2) 27-6
Union Corporation (£7 3/4) £7 3/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (22-6) 22-6
Anglo Iranian (90-7 1/2) 91-3
Burma Oil (83-9) 83-1 1/2
Mexican Eagle (7-0) 7-0
Shell Transport (83-1 1/2) 83-1 1/2
Royal Dutch (£35 3/8) £35 3/8

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£26) £26 1/2
London Midland and Ordinary (£11 3/8) £11 5/8
London North Eastern Def (£2 1/2) £2 1/2
Southern Def (£11 3/8) £11 3/4
London Transport 5 per cent (£119 1/2) £119 1/2
London Transport 'C' (£71) £71

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Undertone Unimpaired

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Stock Exchange was quiet but the undertone was unimpaired. Giltedged securities opened easier, but showed signs of rallying in later stages. Industrials met further small buying interest, but net changes were generally confined to fractions.

Among commodities news that copper production will be curtailed further 5 per cent to 95 per cent from 1/3 received only lukewarm reception.

Foreign Exchanges were quiet, cut Guilder continued weak on switching refugee funds into dollars

Wall Street observed a holiday.

A CASE FOR PROHIBITION

(Continued from Page 6.)

for all and sundry by the liquor trade with its liquor. It is exactly to remedy such a disreputable state of affairs that prohibition is wanted.

Woman's View-Point

Mr. Karaka suggests that the question of prohibition be referred to the electorate. I suppose, he means the Assembly electorate. That would amount to asking the accused to sit on judgment over their victims—the wives, the mothers and the children. If he is agreeable to include their votes too, Mr. Karaka will find that there will be much more than three-fourths majority for prohibition. If India, despite frequent rapes and ravages, has been able to preserve its culture untarnished, and is about to secure an honourable place in the comity of nations, it is because Indian womanhood persistently and consistently has refused to have anything to do with drink. Prohibition will give her the one chance to secure for India her legitimate dues. I expect a journalist of the type of Mr. Karaka to appreciate this argument better than others. I have read some of his writings, and a pleasing vein of reverence for the mothers of the world seems to permeate most of them.

But what guarantee asks Mr. Karaka, that prohibition will succeed, and only with an expenditure of fifteen lakhs? But who is to define success and failure? Is not the courage and the will to fight (according to Mr. Karaka, against embarrassing odds) itself a success? Is not such a success infectious? Is not even a so-called failure of an honest, hard attempt for a noble cause itself a success? Why look out for troubles before they arise? Why say die even before the game has started? Is it not enough that the game is worth playing? Difficulties will certainly be encountered in enforcing prohibition. The criminal code all the world over is as old as the world itself. Despite that, police courts all the world over are working full time, and corruption of the police is taken for granted everywhere. Does that mean that the code has failed to control crime? What a huge amount the running of the code costs the world! Would Mr. Karaka vote for the removal of the code as useless, ineffective, expensive and uneconomic? I think not! Liquor is causing progressive deterioration of the mental, moral and physical health of the masses. As long as prohibition succeeds in arresting that, it does not much matter what else it does or does not do

Communal Issue

The communal issue raised by Mr. Karaka is not borne out from my practise. Compared to their population there is nothing much to choose between the two communities regarding the number who go in for drink. And it is not only the Muslim religion, as Mr. Karaka makes out, that is against drink. The Hindu religion is equally so.

Forbidden fruit is sweet, but only when it is dogmatically forbidden and has the attraction of mystery, not when it is known to be poisonous. Even those who object to the methods proposed for introducing prohibition, admit that liquor is a poison.

The reference to the sex desire is irrelevant to the subject of prohibition. That desire is inborn and instinctive, whereas the craving for drink is extraneous and acquired. It is more difficult to control the former, and easier to give up the latter, especially when a conviction takes hold of one, that it is harming one's self and the society one lives in.

Once anyone has been fully convinced that drink is causing immense harm amongst the masses, it would certainly be immoral for such a one not to help prohibition wholeheartedly.

PROPERTY TAX AND CHARITABLE TRUSTS

Plea For Exemption From Application

Mutavalis and Trustees of the Muslim Charitable Trusts in Bombay City have passed the following resolutions:—

This meeting of the Mutavalis and Trustees of the Muslim Charitable Trusts (Awkaf) in the city of Bombay view with great apprehension the proposal of the Government of Bombay to levy 10 per cent. tax on the income of immovable properties in Bombay including the income utilised for religious or charitable purposes. Muslim charitable funds are invested more in immovable properties, in accordance with Muslim sentiments and traditions, than in any other investments, and the effect of this proposed tax will greatly reduce the benefits which the Muslim charities give to the poor and needy Muslims.

This meeting emphatically protests against the application of this tax and prays for the exemption of income from properties belonging to charitable trusts.

This meeting further brings to the notice of the Government of Bombay the universal principle to exempt religious or charitable trusts from taxation.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 17th day of February, 1939.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES—

	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	11,88,57,000
Notes in circulation:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	182,43,60,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	11,16,29,000
Total Notes issued	205,43,56,000
Total Liabilities	205,43,56,000

ASSETS—

	Rs.
A Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,54,53,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,93,000
Sterling Securities	59,50,11,000
Total of A.	103,91,62,000
B. Rupee Coin	89,27,62,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	32,29,92,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper	...
Total Assets	205,43,56,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 50.571 per cent.

Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 17th February, 1939.

LIABILITIES—

	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government	
(1) Central Government of India	6,37,26,000
(2) Government of Burma	2,70,72,000
(3) Other Government Accounts	4,62,64,000
(b) Banks	12,72,12,000
(c) Others	67,87,000
Bills Payable	15,64,000
Other Liabilities	53,66,000
Rupees	37,79,91,000

ASSETS—

	Rs.
Notes:—	
(a) Legal Tender India	11,87,55,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	1,02,000
Rupee Coin	4,60,000
Subsidiary Coin	4,41,000
Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	...
(b) External	...
(c) Government Treasury Bills	5,11,68,000
Balances held abroad*	7,05,46,000
Loans and Advances to Governments	5,78,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	...
Investments	6,85,05,000
Other Assets	57,14,000
Rupees	37,79,91,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

FIELD DAY FOR MUSLIM LEAGUE IN ASSEMBLY

(Continued from page 7)

Jinnah's and the Railway Board filled with Ziauddins (loud laughter) after the outsiders had been driven out. The Congress believed in the need for giving adequate representations to all communities and the Congress Governments were following this policy justly and generously. (cheers and cries of "no, no").

He concluded by appealing to the House to trust Indians rather than non-Indians and not to put their trust in Princes or the Government of India.

Sir N. N. Sircar in a brief intervention said that the last speaker had exhorted the country to march to freedom under the banner of Brig. Gen. Satyamurti (laughter).

Sir James Grigg: Field Marshal Satyamurthi (more laughter)

SIRCAR'S INTERLUDE

Referring to Mr. Satyamurti's appeal not to put their trust in Princes or the Government of India, Sir N. N. Sircar varied the quotation and urged "put not your trust in the Congress: Remember Khare." (laughter). Sir N. N. Sircar confessed his inability to understand what prompted Mr. Satyamurti's speech, seeing that Mr. Jinnah had made it clear that the motion was not intended to be one of censure and was satisfied with the Railway Member's explanation. Why then did Mr. Satyamurti speak at that juncture?

Mr. Jinnah: Guilty conscience (laughter).

Sir N. N. Sircar said he only rose to ask that question and having got the proper answer he would resume his seat.

The motion was accepted without a division.

Mr. Azharali moved the last cut motion of the Muslim League Party to discuss detailed administration and general policy of the Railway Board.

Lala Shamlal said this cut motion in a way covered all other cut motions but the debates year after year looked to him like a mock fight in which the Railway Board knew that nothing that the critics said or did would touch them. The replies of the Railway members in the House remind the speaker of a young civilian judge, who did not know Civil Law (laughter) and who invariably said he was greatly enlightened by the Counsel's arguments but he rejected their case (renewed laughter).

ATTACK ON RAILWAY BOARD

Sir A. H. Ghaznavi quoted from a number of anonymous letters he had received about the causes of the accidents on the E. I. Railway and asked what action had been taken by the Railwy Board against officials whom Sir John Thom condemned in his report as negligent in their duties.

Mr. Govind Deshmukh assured the Railway Member that the criticisms made in the House were made by men who realised that their fates in[illegible] were bound up with the prosperity of the Railways

GOVERNMENT'S REPLY

Sir Thomas Stewart said that in the debate there was a mixture of quite a number of subjects which had already been debated in earlier but motions. It is like serving up various portions of the debates, which the House had already listened to. His reply to these debates were there and he was sure that the House did not want him to repeat them.

The motion was passed without a division and the House adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, Feb. 22.

Anglo Iranian Oil s.s. British Emperor of 2153 reg tons Capt A.I. Handerson arrived from Abadan with cargo of furnace oil

Graham's Trading s.s. Katrine Maersk 3169 reg tons Capt J C. Anderson arrived from Constantsa via Aden with cargo of Benzine and kerosen oil

Lionel Edward's s.s. Ehrenfels of 4763 reg tons Capt G Leitlof arrived from Karachi via Bhavnagar and Kathiawar Coast Ports with cargo of groundnuts.

O S Kaisha's s.s. Tokyo Maru of 3864 reg tons Capt M I W arrived from Karachi with general cargo

SAILED

B I S N s.s. Bandra of 1893 reg tons Capt H D Clarke sailed for Basra via Veraval Kathiawar Coast Ports Karachi Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and local cargo.

Rath Bros s.s. Nailsea Court of 2914 Reg tons Capt W E Hewitt sailed for Port Said for orders via Marmagoa with local and same bottom cargo

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 22-2-39

S S Teneriffa (LE) for Madras Calcutta Oslo and Gothenburg

S S Mooltan (M M) for Australian Ports via Colombo

S S Bankura (MM) for Kathiawar Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports

S S Behar (MM) for Aden Port Said and Europe and American Ports

S S Somali (MM) for China Japan Ports via Colombo and Singapore

Toyama Maru (NYK) for China Japan Ports via Colombo and Singapore

S S Silvaplana (Vol Bros) for Rangoon and Madras

S S British Empirer (Ang Ira Oil) for Abadan

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Feb. 22.

2 Celicia 6577 Liverpool 25-2 Anchor Line
4 Gaasterkerk 4058 Aleppy 24-2 L Edwards
7 Clan Skene 3233 P Bunder 25-2 J Finlay
9 Kamogawa Maru 4832 C Mandvi 23-2 M B Kaisha
10 British Justice 4122 Abadan 24-2 Anglo I Oil
13 Tairea 3756 Durban 1-3 M M
14 Hoogh Carrier 2905 Saigon 3-3 Volkart Bros.
16 Nailsea Court 2914 Marmagoa 23-2 Ralli Bros.
16 British Monarch 3532 Kobe 23-2 N Y Kaisha

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Garbeta 3204 Karachi 23-2 M M
4 Varsova 1955 Busra 23-2 M M
9 Ranee 3143 Karachi 24-2 T Morrison

PRINCE'S DOCK

D/E Haideri 912 Karachi 22-2 S Hassum
L Janaki 530 N F N F Malabar Steamship

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Corfu 2-3-39 P and O S N
Strathnaver 9-3-39 P and O S N
Strathmore 16-3-39 P and O S N
Mooltan 23-2-39 P and O
Carthage 30-3-39 P and O
Viceroy of India 30-3-39 P and O S N
Somali 24-2-39 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Hongkong 25-2-39 K Nixon

FROM HAMBURG

Neidenfels 10-3-39 L Edwards
Falkenfels 27-2-39 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Agra 7-3-39 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres. Polk 9-3-39 F F Campbell
City of Evansville 22-2-39 F F Campbell
Hope Crest 26-2-39 Volkart Bros.
Pres. Hayes 23-2-39 F F Campbell
Ward 8-3-39 L Edwards

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Verde 20-3-39 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Victoria 6-3-39 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Conte Biancamano 9-3-39 L Triestino
Nissan Maru 9-3-39 O S Kaisha
Zinzan Maru 17-3-39 N Y Kaisha
Tango Maru 22-2-39 N Y Kaisha
Kanto Maru 23-3-39 O S Kaisha
Conte Rosso 21-3-39 L Triestino
Behar 25-2-39 P and O S N

FROM BASRA

Bankura 23-2-39 M M
Vasna 25-2-39 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Strathaird 25-2-39 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Garmula 26-2-39 M M
Kenya 4-3-39 M M
Takliwa 18-3-39 M M

FROM MOULMEIN

Gogra 24-2-39 M M
Gandara 25-2-39 M M

FROM CALCUTTA

Orna 26-2-39 M M
Goalpara 21-2-39 M M

FROM RANGOON

Gairsoppa 24-2-39 M M

FROM KARACHI

Vita 23-2-39 M M
Toyama Maru 23-2-39 N Y K
Ehrenfels 25-2-39 L Edwards

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Cathay 4-3-39 P and O S N
Strathaden 11-3-39 P and O S N
Strathmore 18-3-39 P and O S N
Strathaird 25-2-39 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

Elysia 28-2-39 Anchor Line
City of Benares 6-3-39 K Nixon

FOR HAMBURG

Lindenfels N F L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

Pres. Hayes 25-2-39 F F Campbell
Pres Polk 11-3-39 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 21-3-39 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Conte Biancamano 9-3-39 L Triestino

FOR SAIGON

Hoogh Carrier 3-3-39 Volkart Bros

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Conte Verde 20-3-39 L Triestino
Nissan Maru 21-3-39 O S Kaisha
Corfu 2-3-39 P and O S N
Somali 27-2-39 P and O S N
Victoria 6-3-39 L Triestino
Bri Monarch 23-2-39 N Y Kaisha
Carthage 30-3-39 P and O S N
Toyama Maru 1-3-39 N Y Kaisha
Tokyo Maru 26-2-39 O S Kaisha
Lahore 11-3-39 P & O S N

FOR SYDNEY

Mooltan 23-2-39 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Bankura 1-3-39 M M
Varsova 23-2-39 M M

FOR DURBAN

Tairea 1-3-39 M M
Kenya 15-3-39 M M

FOR ABADAN

Bri Justice 24-2-39 Anglo I Oil

FOR MAURITIUS

Alavi 7-3-39 T Morrison

FOR CALCUTTA

Orna 3-3-39 M M

FOR KARACHI

Vita 25-2-39 M M
Ranee 24-2-39 T Morrison
Cilicia 25-2-39 Anchor Line

B. P. T GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Quiloa 20-2-39
S S Conte Rosso (boats) 21-2-39
S S Haideri 22-2-39

IMPORTS.

S S City of Beneras Agent Killick Nixon from Liverpool: 92 cases glass bottles; 222 pkgs machinery; 56 bales wool tops 41 cases looms; 50 crates empty tins; 60 kegs wire nails; 38 pkgs biscuits; 66 cases cohoe and confectionary; 58 bags broken tiles; 180 pkgs copper wire; 70 bales old news paper; 250 bdls galvd coir steel sheets; 214 cases accumulators material; 160 loose pneum motor car outer covers; 100 loose pneum tyres; 78 cases cnd salmon; 108 cases cotton piece goods; 50 bdls forks; 46 pcs san eware; 200 bdls steel sheet middles; 170 dms lubg oil; 53 cases cigarettes; 73 bdls steel bars; 115 trusses packing paper; 62 cases wine; 100 kegs hyposulphite of soda.

EXPORTS

Bombay, Feb. 22.

S S Pres Hayes for New York: 13 bales kid skins D Abraham and Sons; 3 cases bristles D Abraham and Sons; 92 bags celery seeds D Abraham and Sons; 250 bags fennel seed H N Kesharwalla; 95 bags dill seed; 20 cases condiments M M Poonjani; 200 bags gum S Khetsey; 60 bags gum N Premchand.

For Boston: 24 bags gum N Muljee, 100 bales wool raw N Esmail.

For Marseilles: 258 bags mustardseed Volkart Bros; 100 bags gum A Abdulla 165 bales raw cotton H Nensey; 250 bags gr nut seed J Cooverji.

For Naples: 110 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Genoa: 110 bales raw cotton Viram Laona; 220 bales raw cotton A Clayton

S S Naulsea Court for Port Said for orders: 21 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Mooltan for Sydney: 75 bales cotton twist waste J Carpet; 23 bales cotton grey blankets N Wadia and Sons.

S S Somali for Hongkong: 100 bags cotton grey yarn E S Abdulkyam; 27 bags gum M M T Afshar.

For Shanghai: 100 bales wool raw N Futehally; 200 bales raw cotton Ramnarain Sons.

For Yokohama: 100 bales raw cotton M S Kaisha.

For Vancouver: 131 bags gr nut kernels The East Asiatic

S S Cathay for London: 9440 bags linseed B Maheshwari; 2334 bags linseed K Devchand; 5925 bags linseed The Cotton Agents.

For Ghent: 250 bales raw cotton N Rajaram.

For Dunkerk: 220 bales raw cotton N Rajaram; 275 bales raw cotton Suleman.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Steadier Markets

CALCUTTA, Feb. 22.

Jutes ruled steady unchanged and the volume of business was limited. Coals were poorly supported. In teas only limited business was put through.

Miscellaneous:—Indian Irons ruled steady while other speculative issues kept more or less unaltered.

Government securities were quiet but steady.

The following are the closing quotations.

Govt. Securities:—Three per cent loan (1951-54) 100/8, three and half per cent Government paper 96/2, five per cent loan (1945-55) 114/7 small lot.

Banks:—Central 3212, Imperial fully paid 1522.

Railways:—Bukhtiarpur Bihar 50 small lot, Mymensingh Bhairabbazar (rebate) 101 c div.

Cottons:—Kesoram 6/4 do pref 120/8, New Victoria ordy annas fifteen.

Coals:—Bengal Giridih 3/1, Bhalgora 4/6 c div, Ghusick and Muslia 2/2, Hurriladih 14/8 small lot, New Beerbhoom 15/12 odd lot, Talcher 1/3.

Jutes:—Agarpara 18/4 small lot, Adamjee 12, Anglo-India 347, Bally 2 5/8, Barnagore 162, Cheviot 175/8, Hooghly 54/4, Howrah 57/8, Kamarhatty 526, New Central 305, Northbrook 36/14, Presidency 3/15.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corpn. 5/11 ex div, Consolidated tin 6/2, Indian copper 2/1, Tavoy tin 1/6, Alkali and chemical pref 116, Bengal telephone ordy 17/6, Jubbulpore elec 12/14 ex div, Indian Galvanizing 20/2, Indian iron 29/8, Indian St. Wagon ordy 46, Steel corpn. 11/7 do pref 95, Associated Hotel ordy 1/8, B I Corpn. ordy 2/15, Calcutta safe deposit nine odd lot MacFarlane ordy four/four, British Burma petroleum 3/10, Shree Gopal paper 5/2, Titaghur paper a ordy 13/15, Humayan property defd 1/5, Raza 11/10 small odd lot.

Tea:—Jutlibari 14/8 ct, Roopcherra 3/14, small odd lots Sonai river 13/4, Sapoi 7/12.

Debentures:—Six per cent Shree Gopal paper second mortage 100/8.—A. P.

Tenders For Sterling

On Wednesday, the 22nd February 1939, tenders to the amount of £1,035,000 at 1s. 5 15/16d. were received and allotted approximately 97 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected

£1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 1st March 1939. Successful tenderers will have to take delivery of their allotments on Friday, the 3rd March 1939.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Feb 21

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe
Feb Mar sellers 21
Wheat Barletta Russo ..... unquoted
Wheat South Australian
Feb sellers 23/6

LONDON RUBBER

London, Feb 21

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb
Sellers 8 3/16

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Feb 21

Fair rio coffee No. 7 quality
Sellers 5 1/8

Trade And Spot Houses Chief Buyers

BOMBAY STRADDLE REVERSING

New York Cotton Market Quietly Steady

BOMBAY, Feb. 22.

Operations on the Chicago grain market were narrow and uninteresting yesterday with very little news calculated to induce activity, while the New York cotton market's showing was not much better. Trade and spot houses were the chief buyers. There was moderate Bombay straddle reversing at the widest differences for the season.

The market opened steady in moderately active trading. There was scattered March liquidation but concentrated long interest is reported to be maintaining the position and creating uncertainty with regard to the outcome of the first notice day on Thursday.

March delivery opened unchanged at 8.48 which was the highest level and later declined to 8.46 which was the lowest level. The market closed at a rise of 2 points to a decline of 2 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 2 points at 8.89 c. per lb. The New Orleans market was closed.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of one point with May 4.76. The market was quiet on scattered foreign liquidation. Eastern markets provided an encouragement. Later on there was good trade calling and the market closed at a rise of 1 to 2 points. Middling American spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 5.18 d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton market was quiet Giza futures closed 3 points down to 4 points up and Uppers declined 2 to 4 points. The Alexandria market was easy with sakels declining 14 to 12 points and Ashmouni futures 1 to 5 points.

GOVT. INTERVENTION

The more confident tone which had developed when I last cabled as a result of evidences of reviving export demand at the decline and of the subsidence of pressure from hedges and price-fixations was further strengthened afterwards by the marked increase in the volume of spot sales, and at the week-end futures values stiffened sharply on speculative support, the advance being further accentuated on Monday by bull buying, prompted by rumours of a possible temporary remission of the export tax of half a dollar per cantar.

On Tuesday, however, a steep decline followed on hedge-selling, and liquidations, precipitated by the overnight weakness at New York and uneasiness about the international situation, and early yesterday increased nervousness about the European outlook resulted in a further collapse. Good trade buying then appeared, however, and with the firmness at Liverpool an additional source of encouragement, the market improved, the rally being assisted by short-covering and reactionary buying on talk of renewed intervention. The undertone nevertheless remains nervous and unsettled.

MILL DEMAND

Mill demand, which subsided at the recovery, has now revived again, new business having been arranged, notably in Giza 7 with Lancashire, whilst orders have come from the Continent for Ashmouni and Giza 7, and from India and Japan for Ashmouni and Maarad. The volume of sales has not been large but there are indications that any further contraction of our parities with American would bring in buying on a more important scale. Accordingly I do not anticipate a further decline unless the international outlook worsens, but the prevailing uncertainty on this score and as regards future American crop legislation is paralysing speculative initiative on the buying side, and, as rallies invariably bring a contraction in trade demand no material advance seems in prospect.

Spot demand showed a pronounced expansion at the end of last week, but the market has since been less active. Inquiry for Giza 7 and Ashmouni continues fairly brisk, but other varieties are finding few buyers.

It is rumoured that the Government may declare itself a buyer of the certified Sakel stocks, amounting to roughly 10,000 cantars, which were carried forward from last season and which have long been a drag on the market and a source of weakness to near-month contracts.—"M. G."

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York March highest (10 a.m.)	8.48
New York March lowest (11-37 a.m.)	8.46—02
Liverpool May highest	4.79+02
Liverpool May lowest	4.75—02

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their New York friends:—

'Liquidation near months well absorbed. Few March tenders expected. May likely to show strength due to improbable release loan cotton this season.'

'Expect differences to widen 30 points. Recommend buying May selling October.'

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Liquidation in March and light hedge selling with trade and spot houses buying nears.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb 21

March	8.46—02
May	8.08—02
July	7.83
October	7.40
December	7.37+02
January	7.39+01
Middling Spot	8.89—02

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Feb 21

New Orleans cotton market closed.

NEW YORK

New York, Feb 21

11-00 A.M. RANGES—	
March	8.48/8.47
May	8.10/8.10
July	7.82/7.82
NOON CALL—	
March	8.46
May	8.08
July	7.81

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Feb 21

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	4,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain	1,000 bales.
Day's exports to the Continent	3,000 bales.
Day's exports to China and Japan	nil.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb 21

February	4.85+01
March	4.85+01
April	4.52+01
May	4.79+02
June	4.70+01
July	4.62+01
August	4.57+01
September	4.50+01
October	4.45+01
November	4.44+01
December	4.44+01
January	4.44+01
February	4.44+01
Middling Spot	5.18

10-12 a.m. quotations.

March	4.83
May	4.76

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Feb 22

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	
$ 1/2 per cent paper	95/10
4 per cent 1937/70	110/2
5 per cent 1945/55	114/9
BANKS	
Bank of Baroda	116/12
Bank of Hindusthan	23
Bank of India	144
Central Bank	42/14
Imperial Bank F P	152½
Imperial Bank P P	366/4
Indian Overseas Bank	48
Reserve Bank	113
Union Bank	5/11
TEXTILES	
Ahmd New Textiles	403/12
Ambica	259/8
Arun	225
Asok	202/8
Bharatkhand	227/8
Bombay Dyeing	852/8
Buckingham and Carnatics	131
Calico	528/12
Central India	221/4
Century	225
Colaba	122/8
Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills	4/8
Gokak	135
Hukumchand	159/2
Indore	46/4
Jubilee	221/4
Khatau Makanji	105
Kohinoor	253/2
Laxmi Cotton	502/8
Madhusudan	266
Marsden	100
Morarji	125
Mysore	66/14
Nandlal Bhandari	77/4
New Great	218/2
Rajpur	7/0
Rajnagar	105
Sajjan	57/8
Sassoon and Alliance	70
Sholapur	2225
Simplex	72/2
Swadeshi	211/1
Vishnu	1135
HYDRO ELECTRICS	
Andhra Valley Ord	1280
Tata Hydro Ord	145
Tata Power Ord	1262/3
ELECTRICS	
Ahmedabad Electrics	135
Ajmer Electrics	11
Amalgamated	12/6
Bombay Suburban	145
Bombay Tram	121/14
Surat Electrics	152/3
MISCELLANEOUS	
Alcock Ashdown	311/14
Associated Cements	110/8
Belapur	166/14
Bombay Burma New	146/4
Bombay Burma Old	435
Bombay Steam	212/8
Bombay Telephone	81
Br B Petrol	3/8
Burma Corporation	5/15
Dalmia Cement	9/14
Indian Bleaching	122/8
Industrial Investment Tr	42
Indian Radio Ord	380
Indian Radio Defd	380
Indian Copper	2/1
Indian Iron	29/8
Mysore Sugar	28/8
Port Canning	68
Premier Construction	61/4
Rohtas Industries	25/8
Scindia Steam	17/15
Shivrajpur	40
Tata Oil	40
Tata Steel Ordy	243/8
Tata Steel Defd	1062/8
JUTES	
Birla Jute	17/4
Howrah	57/7
Hukumchand	7/2
Kamarhatty	525
Kankinarrah	470
Lawrence	285
Reliance	64/8

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Feb 21

SAKELS—	
March	12.17—14
May	12.32—12
ASHMOUNI—	
February	9.84—1
April	9.92—4
June	9.98—5
October	9.85—4
GIZA—	
March	11.80—14
May	12.02—12
July	12,13—17
November	12.20—14
January	12.27—15

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 21-2-39	3350000	6840000
Receipts yesterday 21-2-39	4000	13000
Exports to date 21-2-39	2515000	4345000
Stock at Ports 17-2-39	2669000	3194000
Stock at Interior Towns 17-2-39	3171000	2568000
Stock at Liverpool 17-2-39	1012000	1192000
Visible Supply 17-2-39	6975000	7604000
Quantity in sight 17-2-39	7858000	11686000
Quantity out of sight 17-2-39	6516000	6963000

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Feb 21

GIZA NO. 1—	
Spot	6.92—4
March	6.47—4
May	6.71+3
GIZA NO. 2—	
March	6.78+2
May	6.88+1
July	6.93+1
October	6.94+1
November	6.94+1
January	6.94+1
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.89—4
March	5.77—2
May	5.85—2
July	5.90—2
October	5.79—2
November	5.79—2
January	5.82—4

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Feb 22

February	199.90

LONDON SPELTER

London, Feb 21

Spelter Hard (Indian grand)	
Feb	11 1/2 to 12 1/2

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb 22

Following a decline of 2 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 148 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 147/8 on scattered selling. Later on there was active straddle covering and prices improved to Rs. 148/8. Present prices compared with Americans are very attractive and extensive short sales are being covered up. The tone of the market was steady. Liverpool market opened unchanged and later was quoted one point down. In the local market Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 148/8 and finally closed at 5 p.m. as under:

F G M G—			
Broach A/M	148	6	0
Broach J/A	149	10	0
Fine M G—			
Oomra March	137	4	0
Oomra May	137	12	0
F G M G—			
Bengal March	114	12	0
Bengal May	115	2	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Feb 22

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	122	119	116	113	
Punjab	122	119	116	113	
Rajputana	124	121	118	115	
Oomra No. 3	145	142	139	136	
C P No. 1	160	157	154	151	
C P No. 2	151	148	145	142	

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Feb 22

Bengal Superfine	122/23
Bengal Fine	118/19
Bengal F G	116/17
C P 1	153/56
C P 2	146/47
Arvi	147/48
Amraoti	136/40
Ellichpur	143/44
Berar	136/40
Malkapur	136/36
Khandesh	118/28
Jalna Sailu	132/34
Burwah Sanavad	136/37
Khandwa	136/37
Mathia F G	108/13
Broach	150/52
Punjab 4 F	166/71
Punjab 289 F	196/200
Sindh N T	178/83
Ankleshwar Jaghadia	188/89
Surat	193/95
Navsari	198/200
Western Farm	168/73

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Feb. 22.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	112	31,695	28,302
Central India	1,461	177,567	21,479
Barsi and Nagar	707	50,185	87,240
Hyderabad-Gaorani		4,138	29,866
Berar	895	109,017	181,330
Central Provinces	221	27,071	37,350
Total Oomra	3,396	399,673	385,567
Dholera	1,636	105,757	27,636
N.-W. Provinces		2,132	2,085
Rajputana	360	41,276	5,221
Sind-Punjab	2,219	239,437	365.015
Broach	6,595	65,947	2,233
Coompta and Dharwar		14,000	9,663
Westerns-Northerns	4	18,977	4,233
Cocoanada		84	12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,540	912
American		2,196	100,682
Egyptian, African and Sudan	66	161,749	194,397
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		7	1,170
Total	14,276	1,063,775	1,098,826
Arrived by road to 16th Feb. 39		215,702	...

Exports From Bombay

..... 1st Sept. to 16th Feb.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Europe	3,654	136,325	131,001
Japan and China	6,500	516,342	268.325
Coast Ports		17,868	34,944
Up-country by Rail		140,693	178,497
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		25,760	1,182
Total	10,154	836,988	613,949

American Cotton Figures

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Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Feb 21

GIZA NO. 1—	
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Spot	5.89—4
March	5.77—2
May	5.85—2
July	5.90—2
October	5.79—2
November	5.79—2
January	5.82—4

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Feb 22

February	199.90

LONDON SPELTER

London, Feb 21

Spelter Hard (Indian grand)	
Feb	11 1/2 to 12 1/2

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Feb 22

Yesterday London gold prices declined 1/2d. to £7-8-4 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate was unchanged at 176 98. Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.68 3/4. London silver prices declined 1/16d. to 23 7/16d. for spot while forward was unchanged at 19 7/8d. America was a small seller and there was Bear covering. New York Spot silver was quoted 42 3/4 cents. London Bombay Spot parity was Rs. 54-5-9 and forward Rs. 52-7-0. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 23-12-0. The local market was fairly steady with scattered buying in silver while gold was quiet.

GOLD			
Ready	37	0	0
Fagan delivery	37	0	3
Fagan Tejimandi	0	2	3
Chaitra delivery	37	0	9
Chaitra Tejimandi	0	3	6
SILVER			
Ready	53	2	0
Fagan delivery	52	8	0
Fagan Tejimandi	0	7	0
Chaitra delivery	52	5	0
Chaitra Tejimandi	0	14	0

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb 21

Spot	20 11/16
Forward	19 7/8

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb 21

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7-8-4 1/2

LONDON METALS

London, Feb 21

Copper	£42 2 6
Lead	£14 7 6
Spelter	£13 15 0
Tin	£212 10 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Feb 22

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£42-0-0
Standard copper 3 months	£42-5-0
Electrolytic copper	48-0-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 40-8-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 49-4-0
Tone: Steady.	

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Feb 21

March	£10-6-3
April	£10-8-9

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Feb 22

Castorseeds May—			
Opening	27	6	0
Highest	27	6	0
Lowest	27	6	0
Closing	27	6	0
Groundnuts Feb—			
Opening	27	1	0
Highest	27	3	0
Lowest	27	1	0
Closing	27	2	6
Groundnuts May—			
Opening	28	1	6
Highest	28	6	9
Lowest	28	1	6
Closing	28	6	3
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	21	8	3
Highest	21	10	0
Lowest	21	8	3
Closing	21	10	0

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, Feb 21

March	53 1/8d.
May	55d.
March	51 1/2d. New
May	53 1/4d. New
July	54 7/8d. New

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, Feb 21

May	dol 0.68 3/4
July	dol 0.68 7/8
September	dol 0.69 5/8

LONDON SUGAR

London, Feb 21

March	sh. 6 1 1/41.

New York Sugar

New York, Feb 21

May	1.87
July	1.91
September	1.93
November	1.97

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Feb 22

Ready Javas	Rs. 15 10 0
Shipment March	5 8 6
Shipment April June	5 9 0
Shipment July Sept	5 9 0
Kesar	15 13 0
Sarays	15 11 0
Java Spot	F 5.95

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Feb 21

T T London on:—	
New York	4.68.66
Paris	176.93
Berlin	11.68 1/4
Madrid	100.00 nom
Montreal	4.70 15/16
Amsterdam	8.75 9/16
Brussels	27.84 1/2
Milan	89.09
Berne	20.60 1/4

LONDON SEEDS

London, Feb 21

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. Feb sellers	£10-17-6
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. Feb sellers	12-16-3
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. Feb sellers	13-3-9
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. Feb March sellers	11-12-6
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. Feb March sellers	10-10-0

LINSEED OIL

London, Feb 21

Linseed oil naked London per cwt May sellers	23/10 1/2
Linseed oil naked London per cwt May Aug sellers	23/10 1/2

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb 22

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	95/14
2 3/4 per cent 1948/62 Loan	98/12
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	100/12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	101/12
3 per cent 1963/65	97/9
3 1/2 per cent 1947/55	104/10
4 per cent 1940/43 Bonds	107/8
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	110/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	117/10
5 per cent U P Bonds	98
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	101/2
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	104/8
TAX FREES	
5 per cent 1943/55	114/9
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	111/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent 1972 B P T	109/4
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	108/8
5 per cent 1954 M Deb.	117/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954	129
6 per cent K P T 1956	129
Tone: Steady.	

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Feb 22

B C RATES—	
T T D D	1/5 27/32
LONDON—	
Bank's selling T T D D	1/5 29/32
Bank's buying T T	1/5 31/32 Ready
Bank's buying D D	1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 months	1/6 1/32 to May
NEW YORK—	
Bank's selling T T	287 1/8
Bank's buying T T	284
Bank's buying D D	283 1/4
PARIS—	
Bank's selling T T	1,305
Bank's buying T T	1,326
JAPAN—	
Bank's selling T T	78 5/8
Bank's buying T T	77 7/8
Bank's buying 60 days	77
AMSTERDAM—	
Bank's selling D D	64 3/4
JAVA—	
Bank's selling D D	64 5/8
HONGKONG—	
Bank's selling D D	84 1/8
SHANGHAI—	
Bank's selling D D	46 1/2
SINGAPORE—	
Bank's selling D D	157
BERLIN—	
Bank's selling D D	86 1/8
CROSS RATE—	
New York London	4.68.68 21st inst.
Japan London	1/2 1/64 22nd inst.
Hongkong London	1/2 7/8 22nd inst.
Shanghai London	0/8 1/8 22nd inst.
Java London	8.73 1/4 22nd inst.
London Paris	176.93 21st inst.
London Belgium	27.84 1/2 21st inst.
London Switzerland	20.60 1/4 21st inst.
London Berlin	11.68 1/4 21st inst.
London Stockholm	19.41 21st inst.
London New York	4.68.66 21st inst.
London Amsterdam	8.75 3/4 21st inst.
London Italy	89.09 21st instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.	
Gold £7-8-5 20th inst.	
Gold £7-8-4 1/2 21st instant	
Silver London Ready	20 3/4 20th inst.
Silver London Ready	20 11/16 21st inst
Silver London Forward	19 7/8 20th inst.
Silver London Forward	19 7/8 21st inst.
Silver New York Ready	43 20th inst.
Silver New York Ready	43 21st inst.
London Discounts 3 months	9/16 per cent 20th inst.
London discounts 3 months	9/16 per cent 21st inst.
London Discounts 6 months	3/4 per cent 20th inst.
London discounts 6 months	3/4 per cent 21st inst.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate	2 per cent.
Money:—	
Call	1 1/2 per cent.
3 months	1 3/4 per cent.
6 months	1 3/4 per cent.
Tone: Steady.	

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Feb 21

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	74 1/4
3 1/2 per cent	86 3/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	98 3/4
4 per cent 1948/53	104 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	108 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	112 1/4
5 per cent 1942/47	107 1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	95 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	69 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War loan	97 3/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	107 5/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	43/9 steady.

DETAILS OF INDIAN COTTON CROP

	Area	Bales
Oomras	9,853,000	1,555,000
Bengals	34,08,000	922,000
Dholeras	2,259,000	351,000
Broach	1,419,000	367,000
Americans	2,447,000	936,000
Others	4,097,000	750,000
Total	23,483,000	4,881,000

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb 21

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£70 1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	74 1/4
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	86 3/4
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	108 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	69 7/8
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	97 3/4
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	97 3/8
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	107 5/8
Victory Bonds	105 5/8
Chartered Bank of I A China	9 1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg	85 1/2
National Bank of India	31 3/8

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach April May New York May Rs 44

Broach April May Liverpool May Rs 59 1/2

Broach July August New York July Rs. 37

Broach July August Liverpool July Rs 51 1/4

New York Liverpool March 101 May 125 July 117 October 129 December 130 January 128

Small Rally In Steel Shares

COTTON TEXTILE ISSUES QUIET

Professional Support At Declines

Bombay, Feb. 22.

Nervousness over foreign affairs abated somewhat on Wall-Street market on Tuesday where British moves towards trade pacts were followed with much interest as a possible means to political appeasement. The majority of shares registered small gains including U. S. Steel shares showing a rise of dol. 5/8 to 59 1/2.

The local market opened quiet and declined under scattered long liquidation. Later on there was short covering and prices rallied. The market is keenly awaiting Budget proposals of the Government of India, which are due at the end of the month.

Thus the market is likely to remain irregular with narrow price movement. The technical position of the market is healthy but in view of heavy losses sustained by bulls during the last decline are cautious and general business is mostly confined to professionals.

Present prices of particularly of Tata Steel shares are attractive and offer an opportunity for a long term investment. As usual at this time Budget uncertainties are restricting operations and the advantage of present low prices will be taken by those who have liquid cash.

Foreign political developments are also obstructing upward trend but these periodical developments cannot have permanent effect.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,050 and after declining to Rs. 1,030 advanced to Rs. 1,065 on professional support. Other sections also moved in sympathy with steel shares. At the close steel shares registered a small rise but mills lost few points.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY: Feb. 22.

100 Ahmd. Advance	416	4
250 BOMBAY DYEING	852	8
100 CENTURY	225	0
100 CENTRAL INDIA	221	0
100 COLABA	122	8
100 Coorla	95	0
250 David	75	
250 Dawn	320	0
1 E. D Sassoon	0-4-0	
100 Finlay	108	4
100 GOKAK	135	8
1,000 Hindustan	1,705	0
100 Indore	46	8
100 Khatau	105	0
100 KOHINOOR	253	8
250 Laxmi	502	8
250 Madras United	35	0
100 Morarji	125	8
250 Model	51	8
50 MYSORE	89	0
290 NEW GREAT	218	8
100 Osmansahi	99	0
100 PHOENIX	222	8
25 Sassoon Silk	70	0
1,000 Sholapur	3225	0
50 SIMPLEX	73	8
100 SWADESHI	211	8
100 Swan	104	0
500 Vishnu	1125	0
1,000 Westerns	860	0
BANKS		
50-100 Baroda	114	8
25-50 Central	32	14
500 Imperial	1525	0
125-500 Imp. Conty.	366	4
50-100 India	144	0
100 Reserve Bank	113	0
5 Unions	5	14
CEMENTS		
100 Associated	110	8
INSURANCE		
100 Empire	685	0
15-100 Jupiter	12	13
20 Mercantile	51	12
15-75 New India	35	4
200 Oriental	4,200	0
10-50 Vulcan	7	4
ELECTRIC		
100 Ah. Old	135	0
1,000 ANDHRA	1392	8
10 Ajmer	11	0
50 Bombay Tram	122	0
100 Bombay Suburban	145	4
10 Broach	9	12
100 Karachi	190	0
100 Poona	170	10
100 Surat	174	0
100 TATA HYDRO	145	0
1,000 TATA POWERS	1263	12
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	967	8
100 C. Province	99	8
100 Dn Baramati	103	12
100 Gujarat	96	0
100 Mandra Bhon	101	8
100 Pachora Jamner	95	0
100 Sara Serajganj	104	0
500 Tapti Valley	760	0
MININGS		
9 Burma Corp.	5	15
83h. Indian Copper	2	1 0
10 Indian Iron and Steel	29	8
10 Shivrajpur	40	0
30 TATA STEEL DEFDS.	1,065	0
75 TATA STEEL ORD.	244	0
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 ALCOCK	312	0
10 Air Services	9	4
50 BELAPUR SUGAR	167	8
200 Bombay Safe Dep.	340	0
250 BOMBAY STEAM	213	0
125 B. BURMA	436	0
50 BOMBAY Conty.	146	4
83h. B. Petrol	3-8-6	
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE	81	4
100 IN.-BLEACHING	123	0
50 Ind Invest Trust	42	0
100 I. Radio Defd	390	0
100 I. Radio Ord.	380	0
100 Port Canning	67	8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Feb 22

Bombay Dyeing (855) 850 842 845 843 851 852
Century (229) 225 224 225
Central India (221/8) 220 221
Kohinoor (255) 255 252/8 253 254 253/8
New Great (218) 216 217 218/8
Simplex (73/8) 73 72 73
Swadeshi (211) 210 209 210/8 211/8
Associated Cement (110/4) 110 109 110/12 111 110/8
Andhra (1392/8) 1370 1390
Tram Ord (122) 122
Tata Hydro (147) 145/8 145
Tata Power (1270) 1260 1245 1251 1245 1255 1265 1263
T Steel Defd (1052/8) 1050 1037 1040 1030 1045 1065
T Steel Ord (241/8) 240/8 237 240 238 241 240 243 244
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (155/8) 155/8 155/4
Bellapur (167) 166 165 166 167/8
B Steam (214) 213 212
B Burma (434) 433 430 434 433 437 436

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Feb 21

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
American Power and Light 5 per cent Pfd A	39
American Foreign Power Common	3
American Foreign Power Gold D 5 per cent	55
American Foreign Power 7 per cent 1st Pfd	16
Electric Bond Common	11
Electric Bond 5 per cent Pfd	61
Amr Tel and Tel	156 1/2
Western Union Teleg	20 5/8
New York Central	18
Amrex Corporation	26 1/4
Texas Corporation	43 3/4
Union Carbon and Carbide	81 1/8
Schenley Distillers 5 1/2 per cent Pfd	68
Brooklyn Manhattan Transit	12
United States Steel	59 1/2
United States Steel Pref	115 7/8
Bethlehem Steel	60
Bethlehem Steel 7 per cent Pfd	114
National Steel	74
Republic Steel	20
Anaconda Copper	28
Int. Nickel of Canada	51 1/4
Lockheed	35
Chrysler Motors	75
General Motors	47 3/8
General Electric	39 5/8
Chase National Bank	31 1/2
National City Bank	23 3/4
Guranty Trust	251

Turnover 470,000 shares. Nervousness over foreign news abating.

IMPROVEMENT ON LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

No Major Increase In Taxation

London, Feb 21

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have received the following cable:—

Markets to-day have been very firm on Sir John Simon's speech suggesting no major increases in taxation and more hopeful trade news. Although business remains small this together with scarcity of available floating stock was sufficient for prices in most sections to appreciate. Attocks are a good market at 58 and Central Provinces around 60.

Cammell Laird	8
Richard Thomas	3
Westland Aircraft	10/3
Imperial Airways	28/6
Morris Motors	31/6
Tube Investments	87/6
Anglo Alpha-Cement	5/3
Turner Newall	78/3
British Celanese II	8
Assam Doars	£39 1/2

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Feb 22

Wheat	14,949 cwts.
Linseed	7,834 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	390 cwts.
Gingellyseed	1,317 cwts.
Groundnuts	18,640 c

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THYMOCIN

Mfg: SEVA ASHRAM, Broach.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1939

Goondaism in Limbdi State: Two of the scores of persons who were wounded by Anti-Praja Mandal hooligans of Limbdi on Sunday last.

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL AND ACHARYA KRIPALANI ARRIVING AT WARDHA ON SUNDAY.

(Left) Mrs. Leelavati Munshi, accompanied by local leaders, visiting the hospitals of Limbdi, where those wounded by Anti-Praja Mandal Goondas are lying. (Right) Durbar Gopaldas being put under arrest by Limbdi police at the house where he was staying.

BOMBAY GOVT. WARNS LIMBDI AUTHORITIES

Dholka Congress And Ahmedabad D. L. B. To Aid Of Refugees

(From Our Correspondent)
(By 'Phone)
AHMEDABAD, Feb. 22.

It is reliably understood that the Government of Bombay have warned Limbdi State authorities against any possibility of violations of civil liberty in British territory.

It is said that an explanation has been asked for.

COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY

It is also said that the Bombay Government have decided to appoint a Committee of Enquiry to investigate into reports of violation of Civil Liberties in British territory.

HOME FOR REFUGEES.

It is said the President of Dholka Congress has sent an invitation to Limbdi emigrants.

A resolution to the same effect is tabled for the next sitting of Ahmedabad District Board.

DHRANGADHRA CONFERENCE POSTPONED.

It has been decided, after three hours continuous deliberations a meeting of Dhrangadhra States' Peoples' Executive held to-day, to postpone the Conference for two months, and thus give time to the ruler to redress peoples' grievances.

Advocate's House Raided For Japti

(From Our Correspondent)
RAJKOT, Feb. 22.

There was a raid to recover fine through Japti on the house of a well-known pleader, Mr. Harishanker Pandya. 626 arrests were made at Darbargadh. 106 Satyagrahis and 17 ladies are in jail to-day. A batch of volunteers from outside was arrested on the station.

Why Jail Doctor Was Dismissed

(From Our Correspondent)
RAJKOT, Feb. 22.

To recover fine from Patel Kurjibhai Vekria, his hotel was raided and furniture was taken away by State police. It is reported that the Medical Officer of Sardhar Jail was dismissed because he was treating political prisoners well. Fatechand Vithaldas Belani, was arrested at Darbargadh while picketing was released with other Satyagrahis near Bamanerbore, several miles away from Rajkot.

HOW PARAMOUNT POWER HELPS STATES

NEW DELHI, Feb. 22.

The Defence Secretary stated in the Central Assembly to-day that troops had been despatched to States on six occasions during the last three months. Detachments of troops were still stationed in Ranpur, Dhenkanal, Telchar, Nandgaon and Chhulkhadan.

Replying to Mrs. Subbaroyan, the Home Member said that the Indian students in England were not kept under surveillance.—United Press.

SEND OFF TO JAIPUR SATYAGRAHIS

Sardar Addresses Meeting At Wardha

WARDHAGANJ, Feb. 22.

A public send off was given to the Jaipur Satyagraha batch consisting of seven members, which left for Agra by the Grand Trunk Express to-day.

The batch, which was led by Pandit Keshardeo Joshi, consisted of Dwarkadas Joshi, Champalal Churanwala, Sitaram Jeelva, Khemraj Peepalwa, Govindram Peepalwa and Satyanarayan Vaidya.

Earlier, the Satyagrahis were taken in a procession. Nearly 5,000 people participated in it shouting slogans of "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai", "Seth Jamnalal-ki-Jai", etc. The Satyagrahis were garlanded on the way.

The procession after passing through principal streets terminated in a public meeting under the presidentship of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Addressing the gathering, Sardar Patel narrated the struggle in Rajkot and explained to the audience how the present repression in Rajkot and Jaipur was "backed by the Paramount Power", and also explained the Congress policy and its attitude regarding the same.

Mr. Shankarrao Deo and Babu Rajendra Prasad also addressed the meeting.—United Press.

Aga Khan Leaves For Cairo

KARACHI, Feb. 22

After a stay of four days in the course of which he went through a crowded programme the Aga Khan left for Cairo this morning by the Imperial Airways flying boat.—A.P.

Brabourne's Condition Causes Anxiety

CALCUTTA, February 22.

The following bulletin was issued from Government House at 10 a.m.:—

Lord Brabourne has had some sleep during the night but his condition gives rise to anxiety owing to the continuance of the condition mentioned in last night's bulletin.

A further bulletin will be issued at 7 p.m. this evening.

STILL CRITICAL

The following bulletin was issued from Government House at 7-40 to-night:—

"After a day of very grave anxiety H. E. Lord Brabourne's condition still remains critical.

A further bulletin will be issued at 10-0 a.m. on February 23rd.

(Signed) F. J. Anderson. P. J. Franks."—A.P.

SYRIAN REPUBLIC

DAMASCUS, Feb. 22.

Mazhar Pasha Raslame, one of the leaders of the Nationalist bloc, has been requested by the President of the Syrian Republic, Hashembe Kelattasy to attempt to form a new Government.

He has agreed to undertake the task.—Reuter.

Creaking Rajkot State Structure

(From Our Correspondent).
RAJKOT: Feb. 22.

Indications of the growing paralysis of State administration are already evident from the reported transfers, dismissals and resignations of officials and State servants.

The latest to be dismissed is Dr. Ganeetra, Jail Superintendent at Sardhar. He was supposed to be sympathetic towards the prisoners. In his place the doctor of the Kuvadwa Dispensary, which is being closed, has been appointed.

Mr. Talakashi Doshi has been again appointed manager of the State Mill and Huzur Court Judge. As manager he will be entitled to deposit money in or withdraw from the State Bank at 6 per cent. interest. He will, however, bear responsibility for the losses incurred in the transactions.

Chakoo Vakhatchand, another of Darbar Virawala's confidantes, is reported to have been awarded the monopoly in sugar and tobacco. Hire contracts of stalls of Vegetable Market could not be made when they were due. Now the State authorities are making efforts to persuade stall-holders to bid "Sakar" besides the usual fixed rate of annual rent. Mr. Valerawala himself visited the Vegetable Market yesterday for the purpose.

BAN ON MEDICAL ATTENDANCE

Rajkot Doctors' Futile Deputation

(From Our Correspondent).
RAJKOT: Feb. 22.

A deputation of doctors waited on Khan Saheb Fateh Mahomed Khan, Officiating First Member of the State Council yesterday and requested him to permit them to visit villages whenever the call of duty came. The Khan Saheb instead of giving them a sympathetic hearing is reported to have scented reports of beatings and injuries and ill-treatment in jail as exaggerated and propagandist. He denied that there have been any beating of arrested volunteers or ill-treatment in jails.

The new Jail Superintendent, Dr. Rodrigues, who was present, also echoed the Khan Saheb's views.

The doctors returned greatly indignant.

Mr. Valeravala and the Khan Saheb are reported to have visited the paddocks yesterday, probably with a view to transfer the Sardhar prisoners.

MEHERALLY LEAVES FOR BOMBAY

(From Our Correspondent.)
MANDVI, Feb. 22

Mr. Yusuf Meherally, President of the Cutchi Prajakiya Parishad, who has been ill for the past several days left for Bombay this morning by s. s. "Vita" for treatment.

Mr. Meherally was suffering from influenza and throat pain. While still convalescent, he plunged into active work against medical advice with the result that there was again a setback in his health.

Meherally yesterday addressed an enthusiastic meeting of silver and gold smiths at Bhuj and appealed to them to support the Parishad. There was ready response and the entire audience expressed their willingness to become Parishad members.

Immediately afterwards he addressed a gathering of women.

The strain of these meetings seems to have adversely affected Mr. Meherally's throat again and Dr. Muljibai Seth advised him to consult a throat specialist in Bombay. Mr. Meherally is expected to return to Cutch very soon.

Concessions For Tripuri Passengers

Stewart To Make Statement In Assembly

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21

Sir Thomas Stewart, Member for Communications, will make a statement in the Central Assembly on Thursday morning, giving details of the concessions to be granted by the various railway administrations to persons going to and returning from Tripuri in connection with the Congress session. The statement will also include reasons why certain administration, if any, has not been able to give railway concessions.

The statement will be in the form of reply to the short-notice question of Mr. Satyanarain Sinha, which has been admitted by the President.—United Press.

CONTINUE SUSPENSION OF SATYAGRAHA

Gandhiji's Advice To Hyderabad State Congress Delegation

WARDHA, Feb. 21.

"A satyagrahi will, like his General, always to choose his own time and ground for fight. Satyagraha should be kept in reserve until all other means of advancing his cause are exhausted. Even in armed warfare suspensions and withdrawals are recognised tactics."

Thus declared Gandhiji in addressing the Hyderabad State Congress delegates who met him at Shegaon at 4-20 this afternoon and intimated that they had decided to continue the suspension of their satyagraha for some time more.

Gandhiji explained: "Suspension does not exclude facing imprisonment if in the course of legitimate, peaceful and constructive activities, people are arrested. That won't constitute civil disobedience."

He further observed: "Your decision to continue suspension is a wise one. You have lost nothing by suspension. There is nothing to prevent you from resuming satyagraha when the situation again demands it."—United Press

AHMEDABAD VOLUNTEERS FOR HYDERABAD.

(From Our Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, February 21.

A batch of ten volunteers under the leadership of Sjt. Gangacharan Munshi will start from Ahmedabad for Hyderabad Satyagraha, on 27th instant. A hearty send-off will be given by citizens on that day in Premabhai Hall.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE HAND OF POWER

WHAT'S THAT?
ONLY ROCKS FALLING FROM THE CLIFF, NO DOUBT. I'LL BE SAFER FARTHER OUT..
11-22
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